THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL

A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:

For Year, (in advance).....$2 00
In Clubs of Twenty.....
One copy extra to the getter up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and no instance can these terms be deviated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address

COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII.—NO. 15. WEEKLY EDITION. FEBRUARY 12, 1870.

THE TRIPLE MURDER.

The Peightal Family Murder at Huntingdon.

Confession of Albert Bodenburg—Gotlieb Bohner the Perpetrator.

Albert Bodenburg, one of the parties convicted of the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Peightal and a boy visiting them, at Huntingdon, Pa., has made a full confession of the crime in writing, which has been translated by E. D. Steckel. Bodenburg states that he became acquainted with Bohner at Altoona, in September last, where they worked together, and that the latter proposed the robbery of Mr. Peightal, to which he assented. After determining upon the robbery, they proceeded to reconnoiter the premises. Bodenburg says:

We went away from there (Altoona) some two or three weeks before this murder took place; we left in the P. R. R. train. When we came to the place where the old farmer Peightal lived, it was dark; we went into the house and sat by the stove. While we were warming ourselves I did not feel at all comfortable about this thing, and I began to reason with it more maturely, I said to Charley, "Let us go away." "Oh," he said, "we have time enough." I still felt uncomfortable. We spoke well in German—the wife could not understand it. She said we should speak English, so that each one in the house might understand it. Charley got angry at this, and said: "I will speak with you after a while so that you can understand it." At this time in the evening I left, and went to Mountjoy Station, and staid at the hotel until the next day till about three or four o'clock P. M. To this hotel no one is German, named Smith; he is head as one bank at Marklesburg. We asked this gentleman to get breakfast for us, but said he couldn't furnish us with a very excellent job. He asked us where we would come to ecenee. We said we had to go for our clothes first. But Charley had not much of a mouth to go home. There he was about at the house where Peightal lived. He was also afraid it would be more easily discovered, should we two there. Not more. For this purpose alone, (viz: stealing) I had in my mind. I had no thought of murder any of the family. But Charley said to me as we left McConnellstown, that we could get the money in no other way, but by killing them outright. I said, "My God, Charley, are you not afraid of such a terrible thing?" He said, "Why should I be afraid of it? There are ever so many killed in war, and I myself have killed a sufficient number. This is nothing." I said to him, "Now Charley, I will have nothing to do with this thing. I cannot do it, and I shall not do it necessary." He can get the money some other way, and thus spare their lives, as well as ours. For I would certainly be found out. I said, "Charley, no man will see it or not, for one sees it at all events, one He brings it to daylight, sooner or later to the light of day. Now, you may do what you please."

THEY BUY PISTOLS.

Thereupon he said, "I tell you, we have no money any more; we must go back to Altoona, and take up our time so that we may obtain some, then we will buy for each one of us a pistol. We went back to Altoona, and staid after we took up our time. Went to Hollidaysburg and bought each a pistol at four dollars a piece. After we came back to Altoona I did not go into the house, but went into the country to a German named Charley Kerper, whose daughter I had courted in Germany. At this place I would until we went back to this man Peightal's. Charley came to me to go with him to buy the two pistols, and spoke to me how we were to do this thing and when we would do it. He said, 'you need not go along with me, I shall go alone.' I said, 'My God, Charley, are you not afraid of such a terrible thing?' He said, 'Why should I be afraid of it? There are ever so many killed in war, and I myself have killed a sufficient number. This is nothing.' I said to him, 'Now Charley, I will have nothing to do with this thing. I cannot do it, and I shall not do it necessary. He can get the money some other way, and thus spare their lives, as well as ours. For I would certainly be found out.' I said, 'Charley, no man will see it or not, for one sees it at all events, one He brings it to daylight, sooner or later to the light of day. Now, you may do what you please.'"

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1870.

PITTSBURGH

COMMERCIAL

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

1870.

As a thorough newspaper, sparing neither labor nor expense to furnish the fullest and most reliable intelligence; as the fearless, consistent, and persistent opponent of all corruption in office and advocate of Honesty, Economy, Retrenchment and Reform in public affairs; as the sworn foe of "Ring" and corrupt despotism by combination,—just as friendly to expose their machinations in the Republican as Democratic party, and even more so, because it holds that a party that will cast out ill-doers of this description utilities itself to the confidence of the people—as an independent Republican journal, the advocate of the rights and interests of the people,—THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL needs no new introduction to the reading public.

IT IS A PROGRESSIVE PAPER.

And keeps up in the march of improvement and the development of ideas. Thoroughly alive to everything that is valuable or interesting, it identifies itself at once and heartily with whatever seems calculated to improve mankind and elevate the standard of intelligence and morality. As a Republican journal of the strictest sect, it deals with political questions with an earnest wish to get at the truth and place only good and capable men in office.

IT IS A PEOPLE'S PAPER.

And relies on their support and good opinion rather than the favors of political leaders. Nor has it done so in vain. Its independent course—more especially in denouncing political corruption and exposing the practices of thieves in office—has made it the favorite of the masses and the fear of dishonest aspirants and debauched party leaders. Of the reputation it has earned in this respect it is sincerely proud, and it wishes no different standing in the field of journalism in this regard than a discriminating public promptly accord to it. Prove faithful to their confidence and good opinion will be its constant endeavor.

IT IS A LIVE PAPER,

And ranks with the leading journals which are thoroughly awake to all that is going on. Its News Department is always fresh and full. Its editorials are written with a purpose in view. Its Market Reports and Financial News gatherings are meant to supply the most exacting demands of the business public.

IT IS A PROSPEROUS AND GROWING PAPER.

Having from the start gone ahead, outstripping older occupants of the field in the race, and it has attained to a prosperity and come to exert an influence second to none in the State. This is fairly won the rank of the first paper in Pennsylvania is the verdict of newspaper readers in general.

IT IS A PAPER OF INFLUENCE.

It being read more generally than any other Pittsburgh paper by the solid, prosperous and thinking classes. It is always found where the latest and fullest news is sought, and an independent medium for—in Banking Houses, Counting Rooms and the Family Circle, where it is welcomed as a business and intellectual necessity, and where its influence is constant and increasing.

ITS PAST COURSE IS ITS BEST RECOMMENDATION.

And it is felt that there is no necessity for indulging in new professions or making fresh promises. Its course in the future will be in its standard in politics and morals, to improve as it progresses, and omit nothing that will add to its usefulness or its usefulness.

THE NEXT YEAR.

THE COMMERCIAL enters on another year strong and hopeful, and with a deliberate purpose consistent with the past to add thereto. And it does not hesitate to ask the co-operation of all who approve of that purpose. No solicitation is felt in the least degree to ask support in increasing its circulation and enlarging the sphere of its usefulness. The session is at hand when Congress and the Legislature will be in session, and stirring events at both the National and State capitals will be transpiring. The measures of the splendid administration of General Grant will soon be before the country—embracing questions of the deepest interest to every tender and tax-payer. The Press Legislature, too, will present matters of interest. Abroad, the signs are unmistakable that Europe is the field of politics, popular movements relating to education and religious questions are appearing, of which no one interested in these things can be ignorant, and concerning which all that is essential to be known will be the aim of the COMMERCIAL to give.

TERMS.

Daily paper, $10 per year; $5 for six months; $2 50 for three months.

The Weekly Commercial

IS A

Large 36 Column Newspaper,

CONTAINING FEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A single Column constitutes a Square. A Column of the NEWS OF THE WEEK, the Leading Editorials from the Daily, and all the

FOREIGN AND HOME MARKETS,

Carefully Reported and Corrected expressly for the WEEKLY up to the date of each issue.

IT IS EMPHATICALLY

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

TERMS:—$2 00 per year, (invariably in advance). In Clubs of Twenty, $1 50. Specimen Copies sent free. $27 Read the Extraordinary List of Premiums.

In making remittances for subscriptions, always procure a draft on Pittsburgh, or a *Postoffice Money Order*, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the money, *but always in a* REGISTERED *letter*. The registration fee has been reduced to *five cents*, and the present registration system has been found by the postal authorities to be virtually an absolute protection against losses by mail. *All* Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

Address, THE COMMERCIAL,
Pittsburgh, Penna.

EFFECT OF THE LEGAL TENDER DECISION.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the legal tender case from Kentucky, as far as it goes, was not unexpected by either the legal or business community. The Court a few months ago affirmed the validity of contracts specifically payable in coin, entered into before the enactment of the Legal Tender law, and this decision, it was clear to those who closely examined the question, indirectly affected the construction to be put upon all pre-existing contracts. If specific coin contracts made before the legal tender act passed were not invalidated by that law, it follows that all contracts of the same period were in effect coin contracts, since gold and silver were the only legal tender. The decision is simply that an obligation incurred before February, 1862, when the legal tender act became a law, must be satisfied in the only money recognized when the covenant was made. This, of course, was gold or silver.

The effect of the law on the business interests of the country is the only practicable question raised by the decision. The bonded debt of twelve of the leading railroads, issued prior to 1862, amounts to $110,000,000, on which the difference in interest between currency and gold at 120, amounts to over a million and a half of dollars. This was one of the facts developed in Wall street as soon as the decision was known. The latest available returns also show that $185,000,000 of State obligations, the interest on which has been paid in currency, now become payable, both principal and interest, in gold. These are important facts, and will tend to appreciate in value all kinds of securities now in the market, which were issued prior to 1862. We will have gold bonds and currency bonds, State, municipal and railroad; and the rumor comes from New York, that the Central Road, whose rates of fare are fixed by law, will hereafter collect passenger fares in gold. But this is premature.

The press comment on the decision in a variety of ways. The New York *Tribune* calls on the people "to get their houses in order," and "stand from under," as the decision means a speedy resumption of specie payments. The *Evening Post* holds to the same view, and urges that the decision shall be accepted by Congress and the public as leading directly to resumption, and also as "a caution to all banks and bankers in receiving deposits and increasing obligations, which may in a very short time, and "must within a few years, become payable "in gold." The *Post* does not think the immediate effects of the decision will be of great public importance. It says:

> There are still a few private mortgages on real estate which date from the period when the legal tender act was passed. In Pennsylvania, Delaware and perhaps some other States, there are numerous ground rents, either perpetual or for long terms of years, issued upon lands early in the century, or even in the last. And there are some States and some private corporations, railway, canal, express and bridge companies, which have bonds outstanding which were issued eight years ago. Some of the older life insurance companies have policies on file, taken out before 1862. In all these cases the obligations incurred will now be payable in coin; except in so far as the terms of the insurance policies, the payment of premiums in greenbacks may, perhaps, be held to have waived the right to insist on gold, and to have changed the nature of the contract.

The *Times* says the decision will disturb some calculations, and materially affect many interests; but, it adds—

> "Those who profess to see in it a pretext for repudiation, whether on the part of individuals, corporations or States, are mistaken. Repudiation is the last of those who would produce financial chaos by decreeing the unconstitutionality of the Legal Tender Act. There will be hardship, undoubtedly, and, in some instances, injustice, but the judgment of the court rests upon an intelligible—if not an agreeable or entirely defensible—principle; the promulgation of which constitutes a step forward in the direction, with all convenient speed, of specie payments. When we get back to a hard cash basis, these conflicts of interest and interpretation will cease,—and not till then."

The *Herald* points to the fact that the decision does not touch the validity of greenbacks as a legal tender in meeting contracts made since the passage of the act of 1862. It has no fears either that "the Supreme Court will risk for a long time to issue a decision against our greenback currency as a legal tender." It says, as "the father of the greenback, as the founder of our present national paper money system, banks, banks and currency, we cannot doubt that upon this legal tender question Chief Justice CHASE is with CHASE the Secretary of the Treasury." The *World* touching upon the same point says the evident reluctance of the court to decide as it did, may be taken as an indication that it will not go any farther. It thinks that the class of debts covered by the decision have nearly all been paid, and receipts having been given and bonds or notes surrendered, the injury inflicted under cover of the legal tender law is past all legal redress. "Bank notes," it adds "were never a legal tender; but after a creditor had actually taken them, the obligation of the debtor was fully discharged, and no court would entertain a suit for the recovery of the debt in coin."

The Chicago *Tribune* referring to the fact that the decision will operate incidentally on the bonds of corporations, State, municipal and railroad, having long loans, makes these comments:

> "There will be a great deal of complaint against the new turn which has been given to this class of obligations, but it is difficult to see where any injustice is done by it. The borrowers have been for nine years paying interest in currency, which the Court now say ought to have been paid in coin. The payee are, of course, estopped from demanding coin on past payments where there was full currency without grumbling, because no action can arise where no dispute has existed. If, then, the parties who borrowed money prior to 1862 at 6 or 7 per cent., have been meeting their interest obligations for nine years at 3 or 4 per cent., it is no real hardship to them if they are now required to resume payments at the rate originally agreed upon."

The Cincinnati *Commercial* rather tartly says that "the decision is possibly very sound law, but if applied, as seems to be inevitable, will be most disturbing in execution. The Chief Justice may himself not unlikely have some unpleasant reminders that, when paying Government debts in depreciated paper, he was not acting justly or legally."

THE TARIFF IN THE HOUSE.

The vote in the House of Representatives on Monday, by which the free trade resolutions of Mr. MARSHALL were laid on the table, was a very important vote, in so far as it indicated the views of members on the abstract questions involved. The resolutions contemplated no direct legislative action, but were merely a declaration of principles on the tariff question, their pith and marrow being contained in the concluding clause, which declares that in the preparation of tariff bills "Congress should confine itself strictly to the preparation of "a tariff for revenue exclusively, and that "duties on no article should be greater than "that which would give a maximum of "revenue on such article." We judge the movement was in the interest of Mr. WELLS' party—the revenue reformers; and while it may have some future political significance, can hardly be taken as a test vote on the tariff bill now pending in the House, which recognizes to some extent the principle of protection.

At any rate, Judge KELLEY's motion to lay the resolutions on the table prevailed by twelve majority, the vote standing 89 for, to 77 against. An analysis of this vote will be of interest. A full House contains 243 members. Of these 89 voted to lay the resolutions on the table, and 77 to adopt them. Of the 89 who voted to lay on the table, 82 were Republicans and 7 Democrats. Of the 77 who voted against laying on the table, 63 were Democrats and 14 Republicans. Of the 154 members who did not vote, 120 were Republicans and 34 Democrats. The following is a classification of the vote by States on the motion to lay on the table. It is entirely Republican

Yeas—89	
Alabama—Buck, Buckley, Heflin.	
Arkansas—Logan, Rose.	
Connecticut—Strong, Starkweather.	
Florida—Hamilton.	
Indiana—Williams.	
Iowa—Litchfield.	
Kansas—Clarke.	
Louisiana—Sheldon.	
Maine—Lynch, Morrill, Hale	
Massachusetts—Ames, Buffinton, Twichell, Banks, Hoar, Washburne, Dawes.	
Michigan—Beaman, Stoughton, Blair, Ferry, Conger, Strickland.	
Missouri—Burdett, Van Horn, Asper.	
Nebraska—Taffe.	
New Hampshire—Ela, Stevens, Benton.	
New Jersey—Moore.	
New York—Ketchum, Tanner, Ferris, Wheeler, Sanford, Knapp, Laflin, Churchill, Kelsey, Hotchkiss, Ward, Fisher, Bennett.	
North Carolina—Heaton, Leah.	
Ohio—Schenck, Smith, Welker, Moore, Bingham, Ambler, Wilson	
Pennsylvania—O'Neill, Myers, Kelley, Dickey Mercur, Cessna, Scofield, Gilfillan, Negley Phelps, Donley.	
Rhode Island—Jenckes.	
South Carolina—Bowen, Whittemore, Hoge.	
Tennessee—Maynard, Poland, Smith.	
Vermont—Willard, Poland, Smith.	
Virginia—Bolines.	
West Virginia—Duval, McCrew, Witcher.	
Wisconsin—Washburne, Cobb, Paine.	
Nays—77.	
Alabama—Dox, Sherrard.	
Arkansas—Dickey, Rains—Rose.	
California—Axtell, Johnson.	
Delaware—Beggs.	
Illinois—Judd, Burchard, Ingersoll, Cullom, Mc-Neely, Marshall, Hay, Crebs.	
Indiana—Niblack, Kerr, Julian, Coburn, Orth, Tyner, Shanks, Packard.	
Iowa—McDill, Sloan, Allison, Pomeroy.	
Kentucky—Trimble, Sweeny, Goladay, Knott, Winchester, Jones, Rock, Adams.	
Maryland—Hambleton, Archer, Swann, Hamill, Stone.	
Minnesota—Wilson.	
Missouri—Wells, Finkelberg, McCormick, Benjamin.	
New Jersey—Haight, Bird.	
New York—Reeves, Schumaker, Slocum, Cox, Calkin, Brooks, Wood, Griswold, Mayham.	
North Carolina—Dockery, Dewese.	
Ohio—Stevenson, Strader, Winans, Lawrence, Beatty, Dickinson, Van Trump.	
Pennsylvania—Woodward, Van Aiken, Reading, Getz, Stiles, Haldeman.	
Tennessee—Bunker, Arnell, Hawkins.	
Virginia—Booker, McKenzie, Gibson.	

The Republicans who voted against laying the resolutions on the table were all from the West and South. We subjoin a list of their names and States:

Allison, of Iowa.	Ingersoll, of Illinois.
Arnell, of Tennessee.	Judd, of Illinois.
Beatty, of Ohio.	Julian, of Indiana.
Benjamin, of Missouri.	Lawrence, of Ohio.
Burchard, of Illinois.	McCrary, of Iowa.
Butler, of Tennessee.	Orth, of Indiana.
Coburn, of Indiana.	Packard, of Indiana.
Cullom, of Illinois.	Pomeroy, of Iowa.
Dockery, of N. C.	Shanks, of Indiana.
Dockery, of Mo.	Smyth, of Iowa.
Hawkins, of Tennessee.	Stevenson, of Ohio.
Hay, of Illinois.	Tyner, of Indiana.
	Winans, of Ohio.

It appears, therefore, that the vote in opposition to the resolutions was made up entirely of Republicans while the vote against them was composed of 51 Democrats and 26 Republicans—the latter representing States west and south of Pennsylvania. Not a Republican favored the resolutions from New England, New York, New Jersey or Pennsylvania; but among the Republicans voting against them we find representatives from every State in the Union electing Republicans except California, Nevada, Montana and Illinois. The three first named States only send one Republican each, and the vote of Illinois, as recorded, is entirely Republican

The following is a classification of the vote by States on the motion to lay on the table. It is entirely Republican

Yeas—89	
Alabama—Buck, Buckley, Heflin.	
Arkansas—Logan, Rose.	
Connecticut—Strong, Starkweather.	
Florida—Hamilton.	
Indiana—Williams.	
Iowa—Litchfield.	
Kansas—Clarke.	
Louisiana—Sheldon.	
Maine—Lynch, Morrill, Hale	
Massachusetts—Ames, Buffinton, Twichell, Banks, Hoar, Washburne, Dawes.	
Michigan—Beaman, Stoughton, Blair, Ferry, Conger, Strickland.	
Missouri—Burdett, Van Horn, Asper.	
Nebraska—Taffe.	
New Hampshire—Ela, Stevens, Benton.	
New Jersey—Moore.	
New York—Ketchum, Tanner, Ferris, Wheeler, Sanford, Knapp, Laflin, Churchill, Kelsey, Hotchkiss, Ward, Fisher, Bennett.	
North Carolina—Heaton, Leah.	
Ohio—Schenck, Smith, Welker, Moore, Bingham, Ambler, Wilson	
Pennsylvania—O'Neill, Myers, Kelley, Dickey Mercur, Cessna, Scofield, Gilfillan, Negley Phelps, Donley.	
Rhode Island—Jenckes.	
South Carolina—Bowen, Whittemore, Hoge.	
Tennessee—Maynard, Poland, Smith.	
Vermont—Willard, Poland, Smith.	
Virginia—Bolines.	
West Virginia—Duval, McCrew, Witcher.	
Wisconsin—Washburne, Cobb, Paine.	
Nays—77.	
Alabama—Dox, Sherrard.	
Arkansas—Dickey, Rains—Rose.	
California—Axtell, Johnson.	
Delaware—Beggs.	
Illinois—Judd, Burchard, Ingersoll, Cullom, McNeely, Marshall, Hay, Crebs.	
Indiana—Niblack, Kerr, Julian, Coburn, Orth, Tyner, Shanks, Packard.	
Iowa—McDill, Sloan, Allison, Pomeroy.	
Kentucky—Trimble, Sweeny, Goladay, Knott, Winchester, Jones, Rock, Adams.	
Maryland—Hambleton, Archer, Swann, Hamill, Stone.	
Minnesota—Wilson.	
Missouri—Wells, Finkelberg, McCormick, Benjamin.	
New Jersey—Haight, Bird.	
New York—Reeves, Schumaker, Slocum, Cox, Calkin, Brooks, Wood, Griswold, Mayham.	
North Carolina—Dockery, Dewese.	
Ohio—Stevenson, Strader, Winans, Lawrence, Beatty, Dickinson, Van Trump.	
Pennsylvania—Woodward, Van Aiken, Reading, Getz, Stiles, Haldeman.	
Tennessee—Bunker, Arnell, Hawkins.	
Virginia—Booker, McKenzie, Gibson.	

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* rather tartly says that "the decision is possibly very sound law, but if applied, as seems to be inevitable, will be most disturbing in execution. The Chief Justice may himself not unlikely have some unpleasant reminders that, when paying Government debts in depreciated paper, he was not acting justly or legally."

THE TARIFF IN THE HOUSE.

The vote in the House of Representatives on Monday, by which the free trade resolutions of Mr. MARSHALL were laid on the table, was a very important vote, in so far as it indicated the views of members on the abstract questions involved. The resolutions contemplated no direct legislative action, but were merely a declaration of principles on the tariff question, their pith and marrow being contained in the concluding clause, which declares that in the preparation of tariff bills "Congress should confine itself strictly to the preparation of "a tariff for revenue exclusively, and that "duties on no article should be greater than "that which would give a maximum of "revenue on such article." We judge the movement was in the interest of Mr. WELLS' party—the revenue reformers; and while it may have some future political significance, can hardly be taken as a test vote on the tariff bill now pending in the House, which recognizes to some extent the principle of protection.

At any rate, Judge KELLEY's motion to lay the resolutions on the table prevailed by twelve majority, the vote standing 89 for, to 77 against. An analysis of this vote will be of interest. A full House contains 243 members. Of these 89 voted to lay the resolutions on the table, and 77 to adopt them. Of the 89 who voted to lay on the table, 82 were Republicans and 7 Democrats. Of the 77 who voted against laying on the table, 63 were Democrats and 14 Republicans. Of the 154 members who did not vote, 120 were Republicans and 34 Democrats. The following is a classification of the vote by States on the motion to lay on the table. It is entirely Republican

Yeas—89	
Alabama—Buck, Buckley, Heflin.	
Arkansas—Logan, Rose.	
Connecticut—Strong, Starkweather.	
Florida—Hamilton.	
Indiana—Williams.	
Iowa—Litchfield.	
Kansas—Clarke.	
Louisiana—Sheldon.	
Maine—Lynch, Morrill, Hale	
Massachusetts—Ames, Buffinton, Twichell, Banks, Hoar, Washburne, Dawes.	
Michigan—Beaman, Stoughton, Blair, Ferry, Conger, Strickland.	
Missouri—Burdett, Van Horn, Asper.	
Nebraska—Taffe.	
New Hampshire—Ela, Stevens, Benton.	
New Jersey—Moore.	
New York—Ketchum, Tanner, Ferris, Wheeler, Sanford, Knapp, Laflin, Churchill, Kelsey, Hotchkiss, Ward, Fisher, Bennett.	
North Carolina—Heaton, Leah.	
Ohio—Schenck, Smith, Welker, Moore, Bingham, Ambler, Wilson	
Pennsylvania—O'Neill, Myers, Kelley, Dickey Mercur, Cessna, Scofield, Gilfillan, Negley Phelps, Donley.	
Rhode Island—Jenckes.	
South Carolina—Bowen, Whittemore, Hoge.	
Tennessee—Maynard, Poland, Smith.	
Vermont—Willard, Poland, Smith.	
Virginia—Bolines.	
West Virginia—Duval, McCrew, Witcher.	
Wisconsin—Washburne, Cobb, Paine.	
Nays—77.	
Alabama—Dox, Sherrard.	
Arkansas—Dickey, Rains—Rose.	
California—Axtell, Johnson.	
Delaware—Beggs.	
Illinois—Judd, Burchard, Ingersoll, Cullom, McNeely, Marshall, Hay, Crebs.	
Indiana—Niblack, Kerr, Julian, Coburn, Orth, Tyner, Shanks, Packard.	
Iowa—McDill, Sloan, Allison, Pomeroy.	
Kentucky—Trimble, Sweeny, Goladay, Knott, Winchester, Jones, Rock, Adams.	
Maryland—Hambleton, Archer, Swann, Hamill, Stone.	
Minnesota—Wilson.	
Missouri—Wells, Finkelberg, McCormick, Benjamin.	
New Jersey—Haight, Bird.	
New York—Reeves, Schumaker, Slocum, Cox, Calkin, Brooks, Wood, Griswold, Mayham.	
North Carolina—Dockery, Dewese.	
Ohio—Stevenson, Strader, Winans, Lawrence, Beatty, Dickinson, Van Trump.	
Pennsylvania—Woodward, Van Aiken, Reading, Getz, Stiles, Haldeman.	
Tennessee—Bunker, Arnell, Hawkins.	
Virginia—Booker, McKenzie, Gibson.	

The Republicans who voted against laying the resolutions on the table were all from the West and South. We subjoin a list of their names and States:

Allison, of Iowa.	Ingersoll, of Illinois.
Arnell, of Tennessee.	Judd, of Illinois.
Beatty, of Ohio.	Julian, of Indiana.
Benjamin, of Missouri.	Lawrence, of Ohio.
Burchard, of Illinois.	McCrary, of Iowa.
Butler, of Tennessee.	Orth, of Indiana.
Coburn, of Indiana.	Packard, of Indiana.
Cullom, of Illinois.	Pomeroy, of Iowa.
Dockery, of N. C.	Shanks, of Indiana.
Dockery, of Mo.	Smyth, of Iowa.
Hawkins, of Tennessee.	Stevenson, of Ohio.
Hay, of Illinois.	Tyner, of Indiana.
	Winans, of Ohio.

It appears, therefore, that the vote in opposition to the resolutions was made up entirely of Republicans while the vote against them was composed of 51 Democrats and 26 Republicans—the latter representing States west and south of Pennsylvania. Not a Republican favored the resolutions from New England, New York, New Jersey or Pennsylvania; but among the Republicans voting against them we find representatives from every State in the Union electing Republicans except California, Nevada, Montana and Illinois. The three first named States only send one Republican each, and the vote of Illinois, as recorded, is entirely Republican

THE following is a classification of the vote by States on the motion to lay on the table. It is entirely Republican

Yeas—89	
Alabama—Buck, Buckley, Heflin.	
Arkansas—Logan, Rose.	
Connecticut—Strong, Starkweather.	
Florida—Hamilton.	
Indiana—Williams.	
Iowa—Litchfield.	
Kansas—Clarke.	
Louisiana—Sheldon.	
Maine—Lynch, Morrill, Hale	
Massachusetts—Ames, Buffinton, Twichell, Banks, Hoar, Washburne, Dawes.	
Michigan—Beaman, Stoughton, Blair, Ferry, Conger, Strickland.	
Missouri—Burdett, Van Horn, Asper.	
Nebraska—Taffe.	
New Hampshire—Ela, Stevens, Benton.	
New Jersey—Moore.	
New York—Ketchum, Tanner, Ferris, Wheeler, Sanford, Knapp, Laflin, Churchill, Kelsey, Hotchkiss, Ward, Fisher, Bennett.	
North Carolina—Heaton, Leah.	
Ohio—Schenck, Smith, Welker, Moore, Bingham, Ambler, Wilson	
Pennsylvania—O'Neill, Myers, Kelley, Dickey Mercur, Cessna, Scofield, Gilfillan, Negley Phelps, Donley.	
Rhode Island—Jenckes.	
South Carolina—Bowen, Whittemore, Hoge.	
Tennessee—Maynard, Poland, Smith.	
Vermont—Willard, Poland, Smith.	
Virginia—Bolines.	
West Virginia—Duval, McCrew, Witcher.	
Wisconsin—Washburne, Cobb, Paine.	
Nays—77.	
Alabama—Dox, Sherrard.	
Arkansas—Dickey, Rains—Rose.	
California—Axtell, Johnson.	
Delaware—Beggs.	
Illinois—Judd, Burchard, Ingersoll, Cullom, McNeely, Marshall, Hay, Crebs.	
Indiana—Niblack, Kerr, Julian, Coburn, Orth, Tyner, Shanks, Packard.	
Iowa—McDill, Sloan, Allison, Pomeroy.	
Kentucky—Trimble, Sweeny, Goladay, Knott, Winchester, Jones, Rock, Adams.	
Maryland—Hambleton, Archer, Swann, Hamill, Stone.	
Minnesota—Wilson.	
Missouri—Wells, Finkelberg, McCormick, Benjamin.	
New Jersey—Haight, Bird.	
New York—Reeves, Schumaker, Slocum, Cox, Calkin, Brooks, Wood, Griswold, Mayham.	
North Carolina—Dockery, Dewese.	
Ohio—Stevenson, Strader, Winans, Lawrence, Beatty, Dickinson, Van Trump.	
Pennsylvania—Woodward, Van Aiken, Reading, Getz, Stiles, Haldeman.	
Tennessee—Bunker, Arnell, Hawkins.	
Virginia—Booker, McKenzie, Gibson.	

The Republicans who voted against laying the resolutions on the table were all from the West and South. We subjoin a list of their names and States:

Allison, of Iowa.	Ingersoll, of Illinois.
Arnell, of Tennessee.	Judd, of Illinois.
Beatty, of Ohio.	Julian, of Indiana.
Benjamin, of Missouri.	Lawrence, of Ohio.
Burchard, of Illinois.	McCrary, of Iowa.
Butler, of Tennessee.	Orth, of Indiana.
Coburn, of Indiana.	Packard, of Indiana.
Cullom, of Illinois.	Pomeroy, of Iowa.
Dockery, of N. C.	Shanks, of Indiana.
Dockery, of Mo.	Smyth, of Iowa.
Hawkins, of Tennessee.	Stevenson, of Ohio.
Hay, of Illinois.	Tyner, of Indiana.
	Winans, of Ohio.

It appears, therefore, that the vote in opposition to the resolutions was made up entirely of Republicans while the vote against them was composed of 51 Democrats and 26 Republicans—the latter representing States west and south of Pennsylvania. Not a Republican favored the resolutions from New England, New York, New Jersey or Pennsylvania; but among the Republicans voting against them we find representatives from every State in the Union electing Republicans except California, Nevada, Montana and Illinois. The three first named States only send one Republican each, and the vote of Illinois, as recorded, is entirely Republican

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* rather tartly says that "the decision is possibly very sound law, but if applied, as seems to be inevitable, will be most disturbing in execution. The Chief Justice may himself not unlikely have some unpleasant reminders that, when paying Government debts in depreciated paper, he was not acting justly or legally."

THE TARIFF IN THE HOUSE.

The vote in the House of Representatives on Monday, by which the free trade resolutions of Mr. MARSHALL were laid on the table, was a very important vote, in so far as it indicated the views of members on the abstract questions involved. The resolutions contemplated no direct legislative action, but were merely a declaration of principles on the tariff question, their pith and marrow being contained in the concluding clause, which declares that in the preparation of tariff bills "Congress should confine itself strictly to the preparation of "a tariff for revenue exclusively, and that "duties on no article should be greater than "that which would give a maximum of "revenue on such article." We judge the movement was in the interest of Mr. WELLS' party—the revenue reformers; and while it may have some future political significance, can hardly be taken as a test vote on the tariff bill now pending in the House, which recognizes to some extent the principle of protection.

At any rate, Judge KELLEY's motion to lay the resolutions on the table prevailed by twelve majority, the vote standing 89 for, to 77 against. An analysis of this vote will be of interest. A full House contains 243 members. Of these 89 voted to lay the resolutions on the table, and 77 to adopt them. Of the 89 who voted to lay on the table, 82 were Republicans and 7 Democrats. Of the 77 who voted against laying on the table, 63 were Democrats and 14 Republicans. Of the 154 members who did not vote, 120 were Republicans and 34 Democrats. The following is a classification of the vote by States on the motion to lay on the table. It is entirely Republican

Yeas—89	
Alabama—Buck, Buckley, Heflin.	
Arkansas—Logan, Rose.	
Connecticut—Strong, Starkweather.	
Florida—Hamilton.	
Indiana—Williams.	
Iowa—Litchfield.	
Kansas—Clarke.	
Louisiana—Sheldon.	
Maine—Lynch, Morrill, Hale	
Massachusetts—Ames, Buffinton, Twichell, Banks, Hoar, Washburne, Dawes.	
Michigan—Beaman, Stoughton, Blair, Ferry, Conger, Strickland.	
Missouri—Burdett, Van Horn, Asper.	
Nebraska—Taffe.	
New Hampshire—Ela, Stevens, Benton.	
New Jersey—Moore.	
New York—Ketchum, Tanner, Ferris, Wheeler, Sanford, Knapp, Laflin, Churchill, Kelsey, Hotchkiss, Ward, Fisher, Bennett.	
North Carolina—Heaton, Leah.	
Ohio—Schenck, Smith, Welker, Moore, Bingham, Ambler, Wilson	
Pennsylvania—O'Neill, Myers, Kelley, Dickey Mercur, Cessna, Scofield, Gilfillan, Negley Phelps, Donley.	
Rhode Island—Jenckes.	
South Carolina—Bowen, Whittemore, Hoge.	
Tennessee—Maynard, Poland, Smith.	
Vermont—Willard, Poland, Smith.	
Virginia—Bolines.	
West Virginia—Duval, McCrew, Witcher.	
Wisconsin—Washburne, Cobb, Paine.	
Nays—77.	
Alabama—Dox, Sherrard.	
Arkansas—Dickey, Rains—Rose.	
California—Axtell, Johnson.	
Delaware—Beggs.	
Illinois—Judd, Burchard, Ingersoll, Cullom, McNeely, Marshall, Hay, Crebs.	
Indiana—Niblack, Kerr, Julian, Coburn, Orth, Tyner, Shanks, Packard.	
Iowa—McDill, Sloan, Allison, Pomeroy.	
Kentucky—Trimble, Sweeny, Goladay, Knott, Winchester, Jones, Rock, Adams.	
Maryland—Hambleton, Archer, Swann, Hamill, Stone.	
Minnesota—Wilson.	
Missouri—Wells, Finkelberg, McCormick, Benjamin.	
New Jersey—Haight, Bird.	
New York—Reeves, Schumaker, Slocum, Cox, Calkin, Brooks, Wood, Griswold, Mayham.	
North Carolina—Dockery, Dewese.	
Ohio—Stevenson, Strader, Winans, Lawrence, Beatty, Dickinson, Van Trump.	
Pennsylvania—Woodward, Van Aiken, Reading, Getz, Stiles, Haldeman.	
Tennessee—Bunker, Arnell, Hawkins.	
Virginia—Booker, McKenzie, Gibson.	

The Republicans who voted against laying the resolutions on the table were all from the West and South. We subjoin a list of their names and States:

Allison, of Iowa.	Ingersoll, of Illinois.
Arnell, of Tennessee.	Judd, of Illinois.
Beatty, of Ohio.	Julian, of Indiana.
Benjamin, of Missouri.	Lawrence, of Ohio.
Burchard, of Illinois.	McCrary, of Iowa.
Butler, of Tennessee.	Orth, of Indiana.
Coburn, of Indiana.	Packard, of Indiana.
Cullom, of Illinois.	Pomeroy, of Iowa.
Dockery, of N. C.	Shanks, of Indiana.
Dockery, of Mo.	Smyth, of Iowa.
Hawkins, of Tennessee.	Stevenson, of Ohio.
Hay, of Illinois.	Tyner, of Indiana.
	Winans, of Ohio.

It appears, therefore, that the vote in opposition to the resolutions was made up entirely of Republicans while the vote against them was composed of 51 Democrats and 26 Republicans—the latter representing States west and south of Pennsylvania. Not a Republican favored the resolutions from New England, New York, New Jersey or Pennsylvania; but among the Republicans voting against them we find representatives from every State in the Union electing Republicans except California, Nevada, Montana and Illinois. The three first named States only send one Republican each, and the vote of Illinois, as recorded, is entirely Republican

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* rather tartly says that "the decision is possibly very sound law, but if applied, as seems to be inevitable, will be most disturbing in execution. The Chief Justice may himself not unlikely have some unpleasant reminders that, when paying Government debts in depreciated paper, he was not acting justly or legally."

THE TARIFF IN THE HOUSE.

The vote in the House of Representatives on Monday, by which the free trade resolutions of Mr. MARSHALL were laid on the table, was a very important vote, in so far as it indicated the views of members on the abstract questions involved. The resolutions contemplated no direct legislative action, but were merely a declaration of principles on the tariff question, their pith and marrow being contained in the concluding clause, which declares that in the preparation of tariff bills "Congress should confine itself strictly to the preparation of "a tariff for revenue exclusively, and that "duties on no article should be greater than "that which would give a maximum of "revenue on such article." We judge the movement was in the interest of Mr. WELLS' party—the revenue reformers; and while it may have some future political significance, can hardly be taken as a test vote on the tariff bill now pending in the House, which recognizes to some extent the principle of protection.

At any rate, Judge KELLEY's motion to lay the resolutions on the table prevailed by twelve majority, the vote standing 89 for, to 77 against. An analysis of this vote will be of interest. A full House contains 243 members. Of these 89 voted to lay the resolutions on the table, and 77 to adopt them. Of the 89 who voted to lay on the table, 82 were Republicans and 7 Democrats. Of the 77 who voted against laying on the table, 63 were Democrats and 14 Republicans. Of the 154 members who did not vote, 120 were Republicans and 34 Democrats. The following is a classification of the vote by States on the motion to lay on the table. It is entirely Republican

Yeas—89	
Alabama—Buck, Buckley, Heflin.	
Arkansas—Logan, Rose.	
Connecticut—Strong, Starkweather.	
Florida—Hamilton.	
Indiana—Williams.	
Iowa—Litchfield.	
Kansas—Clarke.	
Louisiana—Sheldon.	
Maine—Lynch, Morrill, Hale	
Massachusetts—Ames, Buffinton, Twichell, Banks, Hoar, Washburne, Dawes.	
Michigan—Beaman, Stoughton, Blair, Ferry, Conger, Strickland.	
Missouri—Burdett, Van Horn, Asper.	
Nebraska—Taffe.	
New Hampshire—Ela, Stevens, Benton.	
New Jersey—Moore.	
New York—Ketchum, Tanner, Ferris, Wheeler, Sanford, Knapp, Laflin, Churchill, Kelsey, Hotchkiss, Ward, Fisher, Bennett.	
North Carolina—Heaton, Leah.	
Ohio—Schenck, Smith, Welker, Moore, Bingham, Ambler, Wilson	
Pennsylvania—O'Neill, Myers, Kelley, Dickey Mercur, Cessna, Scofield, Gilfillan, Negley Phelps, Donley.	
Rhode Island—Jenckes.	
South Carolina—Bowen, Whittemore, Hoge.	
Tennessee—Maynard, Poland, Smith.	
Vermont—Willard, Poland, Smith.	
Virginia—Bolines.	
West Virginia—Duval, McCrew, Witcher.	
Wisconsin—Washburne, Cobb, Paine.	
Nays—77.	
Alabama—Dox, Sherrard.	
Arkansas—Dickey, Rains—Rose.	
California—Axtell, Johnson.	
Delaware—Beggs.	
Illinois—Judd, Burchard, Ingersoll, Cullom, McNeely, Marshall, Hay, Crebs.	
Indiana—Niblack, Kerr, Julian, Coburn, Orth, Tyner, Shanks, Packard.	
Iowa—McDill, Sloan, Allison, Pomeroy.	
Kentucky—Trimble, Sweeny,

reconsideration was put through against the protest of many against what they considered gross unfairness.

The Convention adjourned at two o'clock with the singing of the long metre Doxology.

The excellent presiding officer decided many knotty questions impartially and satisfactorily. The third party people are greatly dissatisfied, but have no remedy. The action of the Convention is considered wise under the circumstances.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Arrest of Rochefort—Great Excitement —Arrests Barricades.

PARIS, February 7, Evening.—Rochefort was arrested at his residence at Belleville, in the Northeastern part of the city, at an early hour this evening. His friends are assembling in great crowds and serious affray is anticipated.

PARIS, February 7, P. M.—LATER.—The troubles at Belleville are serious. The streets are filled with shouting people, and barricading has commenced. A detachment of troops has arrived.

STILL LATER—8 A. M.—Barricades have been erected in Faubourg Temple, Rue St. Marie, Rue Grange, Aux Belles and other streets in the vicinity of Belleville. The scene of disturbance is near the Northern and Strasbourg Railway Station. Additional detachments of troops have arrived, but firearms have not as yet been used. The greatest excitement in the vicinity of the city have orders to hold themselves in readiness to move at a moment's notice. Great precautions are being taken by the Minister of Interior. It is believed that the riot will not be attended with any serious consequences.

PARIS, February 8, 7 A. M.—The troubles at Belleville lasted all night, and have extended northward to La Villette. The entrance to the eastern arrondissement within the fortifications. The troops have not yet resorted to fire arms. The police are active and have made many arrests. Beyond the excitement naturally incident to such an occasion, the rest of the city is tranquil. The Government continues its precautionary measures.

PARIS, February 8.—The following details of the disorder in the eastern arrondissements are gleaned from the newspapers: Rochefort was arrested as he was on the point of entering a political meeting in the Rue de Flandel, running from Belleville to La Villette. Although there was a great crowd of people, mainly his own partisans, he made no resistance and no appeals to the crowd. As soon as the arrest was known at the meeting, the wildest scenes occurred. Gustave Flourens, who presided, rose excitedly, drew a sword, fired his revolver and declared the insurrection had begun. The meeting broke up in disorder, and the crowd, under the leadership of Flourens, immediately proceeded to barricade the streets. This was accomplished without loss of time by the confiscation of omnibuses and other vehicles from the cabinets in the neighborhood. A Commissary of police who accompanied the guard charged with the duty of arresting Rochefort, was forced along with the crowd and badly ill-used by the excited movement. The district lying between the Rue du Faubourg du Temple and the fortifications at La Villette, a distance of about two miles, was in possession of the rioters. At eleven o'clock a body of police charged the barricade in the Rue du Faubourg du Temple, and attempted to carry it, but was repulsed. One of the Commissaries was dangerously wounded and one policeman killed. At other places barricades had also been erected, but they were not defended.

The military are now out in force, but thus far have made no use of their firearms, although the insurgents have. The latter had pillaged the armories, and that way obtained their weapons. Several policemen were wounded with them in the skirmishes early in the evening. A great number of arrests were made. At three this morning over three hundred persons have been taken into custody and imprisoned in the barracks of Prince Eugene. Many were mere boys, all armed, and most of them under the influence of liquor. It is reported Gustave Flourens, who is looked upon as the leader of the rioters, had been arrested, but this is not confirmed. He is said to have announced to his mother, before going from home to the meeting, that if Rochefort were arrested, she probably would never see him again. At this hour all is quiet.

PARIS, February 8, 6 P. M.—In the Corps Legislatif to-day M. Keratry, one of the Liberal deputies, demanded to know why Rochefort was not arrested before going to a political meeting where five thousand persons were assembled. It was not necessary that this meeting should have been thus disturbed, and the people who were participating in it aroused to violence. The act of the Government was a provocation to the disturbances which took place. A member of the Ministry explained that the authorities had refrained from arresting Rochefort at the Chambers to avoid the scandal to which his arrest at such a place would give rise. He asserted that the friends of Rochefort were prepared to make the demonstration which they had in contemplation this fact the Ministry would rest the responsibility of what had taken place. The country would judge between the Ministry and rioters. He did there lend to the disturbers of the peace. The Government was animated by the best sentiments towards them.

The Minister of the Interior followed. He read the assertion that the Rochefort had determined upon a demonstration, had Rochefort been arrested at the Chambers. M. Ollivier praised the conduct of the police in dealing with the disorders. He said they had acted with prudence and humanity.

Quiet Restored in Paris

PARIS, 10 P. M., February 8.—At noon to-day tranquility was restored in all districts where the disturbances arose last night. Up to this hour the city has remained quiet.

The News in London.

LONDON, February 8, 6 A. M.—The news of the arrest of Rochefort and its consequences have made a sensation here. There are many rumors afloat, one that the troops have fired on the crowd. The rumors, however, are generally discredited.

Cable From Wales to Rhode Island.

Another cable to connect Wales and Rhode Island is shortly to be laid. The contract for a cable to cost £600,000 sterling just been signed.

University Boat Race.

To-morrow the Oxford University boat crew will accept the challenge of the Cambridge crew for the regular annual race.

New Austrian Finance Minister.

VIENNA, February 8.—Conzay, recently Minister of Finances for Hungary, comes to this city as Financial Minister of the Empire.

Increase in Telegraphing.

LONDON, February 8.—Since the transfer of the telegraph lines to the Government, the amount of domestic telegraphing has increased fully one-third.

Systematized Emigration.

Sir John B. Karslake has written a communication to the London Times, stating that the Government systematized emigration as social relief.

Removal of Clerical Disabilities.

Mr. Gladstone has received hundreds of papers, approving of the removal of clerical disabilities.

Queen Victoria.

The Queen is still at Windsor. She will remain there till the fifteenth of March.

Shipment of Specie.

The steamship Maine, from Southampton to-day, took £50,000 for New York.

Papal Currency Excluded from France.

PARIS, February 8.—The Government has excluded Papal currency from general circulation in France.

Parliament—The Queen's Speech.

LONDON, February 8.—The second session of the Eighth Parliament was opened to-day by the Royal Commissioners, Lord Cairns, Lord Chancellor, Earl De Grey, and Lord Sidney and the Earl of Desborough. Only a few Peers were present. At two o'clock the Commissioners were summoned to the bar of the House of Lords. Lord Cairns then read the Queen's speech, as follows:

LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: We have it in command from Her Majesty again to invite you to reassemble around the throne and express the regret of Her Majesty that her recent indisposition has prevented her from meeting you in person, as it had been her intention to do. You reassemble at a period of remarkable public interest. Friendly sentiments are entertained in all quarters towards this country, and these feelings Her Majesty cordially reciprocates. There is a general disposition among nations to resort to the good offices of their allies in cases of international difference. From the conciliatory spirit in which several such cases have recently been treated and determined, Her Majesty has confidence in the maintenance of general tranquility. Papers will be laid before you with reference to the recent occurrence in New Zealand.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons, the estimates for the approaching financial year are in a forward state of preparation. They are framed with a view, in the first place, to the effective maintenance of the public establishments, and with a prospect of diminished charge upon Her Majesty's subjects. The condition of the revenue has answered the expectations formed in the past session. Her Majesty commands us to say she disposed to carry into completion the inquiry you last year instituted into the mode of conducting Parliamentary and municipal elections, and thus prepare materials for early legislation.

Lords and gentlemen, it will be proposed to amend the laws respecting the occupation and acquisition of land in Ireland in a manner adapted to the peculiar circumstances of that country, and calculated, as Her Majesty believes, to bring about improved relations between the several classes concerned in agriculture who collectively constitute the great bulk of the people. Other measures of importance by your impartiality and wisdom, as Her Majesty trusts, will tend to inspire among the persons with whom such sentiments may still be wanting that steadfast confidence in law, and desire to render assistance in the effective administration, which mark Her Majesty's subjects in general. This will aid in consolidating the fabric of the empire.

We are further directed by Her Majesty to state that many other subjects of public importance appear to demand your care, and among these especially to inform you that a bill has been prepared for the enfranchisement, on a comprehensive scale, of the means of national education. In fulfillment of the engagement of the Government of the United States, a bill will be laid before you for the purpose of defining the status of subjects who are citizens of foreign countries, and who may desire naturalization, and of aiding them in the enjoyment of that object. You will be invited to consider bills prepared in compliance with the report of the Committee on Courts of Judicature for the improvement of the Constitution and procedure of the superior tribunal of original appellate jurisdiction.

The question of religious tests in the universities and colleges of Oxford and Cambridge has been under discussion for many years. Her Majesty recommends such a legislative settlement of the question as may contribute to extend the usefulness of these great institutions, and heighten the respect with which they are justly regarded. Bills have been prepared for extending the rating and for placing the collecting of the large sums locally raised for purposes on a simple and uniform footing. Her Majesty likewise recommends you to undertake the amendment of the laws which regulate and grant licenses for the sale of fermented and spirituous liquors. Measures will be brought under your consideration facilitating the transfer for land, for regulating the succession to real property in cases of intestacy, amending laws as to the dissolution of marriage, for trade combinations, and for consolidating and improving the body of the statutes which relates to merchant shipping.

While committing to you these weighty matters of legislation, Her Majesty commands us to add that the recent extension of agrarian crime in several parts of Ireland, with its train of accompanying evils, has filled Her Majesty with painful concern. The most effective steps employed freely the means at its command, for the prevention of outrages. Partial improvement may be observed, although the number of offenses within this class of crime has been by no means so great as at former periods. The indisposition to give evidence in aid of the administration of justice has been alike remarkable and injurious. For the removal of such evils, Her Majesty places main reliance on the permanent operation of wise and necessary changes in the laws. She will not hesitate to recommend the adoption of special provisions, should such a policy appear during the session to be required by the paramount interest of peace and order. Upon these and all other subjects Her Majesty devoutly prays that your labors may be constantly attended by the blessings of Providence.

At the conclusion of the reading the Marquis of Huntley moved the address to the Queen. The motion was seconded by the Earl of Fingal. The address refers almost entirely to the Irish question. Allusion is made to the House of Lords to face the question generously and justly, content the tenants, and give peace and prosperity to the people. The Lord Chancellor said he regretted the absence of the Queen, and hoped she would soon be well. The relations of Great Britain with foreign powers were satisfactory. It was unfortunate that the Queen's speech made no allusion to the affairs of the colonies, their welfare being not being a matter of indifference. He also regretted the absence of any reference to the distress prevailing in the country. It would have been well could the sufferers in their case was understood and sympathy felt for them. The reference to national education was commendable, but he was amazed to see Scotland and Ireland left out of the scheme.

After continuing for some time upon topics of the speech, the Lord Chancellor gave way to a motion for adjournment. The motion to adjourn was not carried.

Earl Granville rose and congratulated Lord Cairns on resuming the leadership of his party in the House of Lords. He then went into vindication of the policy of the Government of Ireland. That policy was already producing the best effects. The Government could be remitting in its efforts to establish order. Sculley's case was among the earliest of the agrarian outrages, and was universally reprobated. He justified the course pursued towards Madden, who had been arrested on a charge and ended by deprecating the presence of party feeling on the discussion of the land question. Earl Grey feared the action of the last session had promoted the belief that the House was intimidated. Nothing was left but rigor in the maintenance of order.

The Duke of Marlborough deprecated any forbearance. The remedial measures of the Government were failing, and now visionary hopes were rampant.

Lord Monck replied to Earl Grey by quoting the speech made by him in 1846, in which he expressed a preference for remedial to coercive measures. Lord Monck thought the ministerial plan an effective one. The debate closed and the address was agreed to. Lord Granville was re-elected Chairman of the committee of the House of Lords, and the House adjourned.

In the Commons many new members were sworn in, and a new writ of election for Dublin University issued. Mr. Gladstone on entering the Chamber was cheered. One of his first official acts was to give notice that he should vote for the expulsion of Mr. Whalley from Tipperary, because he was under sentence of penal servitude, and his seat was consequently vacant. Notices were also given of the introduction of an Irish land bill, an education bill, and bills for the abolition of compulsory pilotage and for the repeal of the minority clauses in the reform bill, in accordance with the arrangement previously announced.

Captain Francis Edgerton moved a reply to the Queen's speech, and supported the motion with a few remarks. He said the programme was most satisfactory. The royal speech was marked by humility. Large measures were promised were sure to be framed with care and prudence, and debated without faction, and he was confident they would have the approval and support of the House.

Mr. Charles Wentworth Delke seconded the motion. He declared the programme of the Government was the most elaborate ever laid before the House. He was glad to observe that they should carry the measures of proposed reforms, including the abolition of university tests. He hoped for legislation also on trades unions, and other questions of interest. He felt confident of the justness and fairness of the Ministers in all things.

Mr. Disraeli rose to speak, and was heartily cheered. He thought the Queen's speech important topics at such a moment untimely. He would only refer briefly to Ireland. The Government tardily admitted that the state of that country was unsatisfactory, and made reforms contingent on future events. Ireland was full of disaffection, murder and secret societies. The Government was bound to intervene. Old excuses, like that of the partiality of Irish juries, were now inadmissible. Royalists were depressed and insulted. The Catholic priests heartily supported the Government. Trade in the agitation was made desperate by the well-timed speech of Bright, which had originated in America, and been checked by the Marquis of Abercorn when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, was unchanged by what there could not be a doubt was the cause of the troubles. Unless Ireland had gone mad, she certainly cherished the hopes suggested by the Government, which it would be impossible to realize.

Mr. Gladstone replied. He admitted the difficult position of the Government. Their opponents admitted the gravity of the situation, to remedy which the present may be the last opportunity. He concurred Mr. Disraeli's tribute to the moderation of his government. This Government, he added, desired to try further remedies. He ascribed the tone of Disraeli's speech to his wish to fix the extremes and a craving for coercion. He eulogized the Catholic clergy of Ireland for their loyalty and good sense. The present Government, he declared, was misunderstood in Ireland. He professed his willingness to receive information from Disraeli, and concluded with the declaration that he was conscious of having fulfilled his intention of advancing the Protestant and a harmless conciliation rather opposition. After desultory speeches from new members and others, the House adjourned.

John Bright Ill.

John Bright is ill, and has been forbidden by his physicians to attend Parliament.

Wick Harbor Destroyed.

Wick Harbor has been destroyed by a hurricane.

Repeal of the Concordat.

VIENNA, February 8.—It is announced the Austrian Chamber will consider the report of the concordat.

The Riots in Paris.

PARIS, February 9.—The morning journals have the following details of disturbances last night: There had been much excitement during the day, and the riots did not get terminated about midnight in an outbreak. These were not confined to one locality, nor were they on the points previously supposed yesterday at La Villette and Belleville, but nearer the center of the city, and only a few squares from the Palais Royal. New and stronger barricades were thrown up and tenaciously defended. The military were again called out, but were quickly driven off. The military forces were then brought into requisition, and as on the day previous carried all the barricades without firing on the people. There seems to be no hesitation on the part of both the troops and the rioters to resort to the use of firearms. Strong detachments of police have been placed on all the boulevards, with orders to forcibly disperse all crowds. Numerous arrests have been arrested. Several were wounded, mainly in conflicts with the police, and it is reported some were killed. The *Marseillaise* did not appear to-day. All its editors are in confinement awaiting the action of the authorities.

Mr. Charles Wentworth Delke seconded the motion. He declared the programme of the Government was the most elaborate ever laid before the House. He was glad to observe that they should carry the measures of proposed reforms, including the abolition of university tests. He hoped for legislation also on trades unions, and other questions of interest. He felt confident of the justness and fairness of the Ministers in all things.

Mr. Disraeli rose to speak, and was heartily cheered. He thought the Queen's speech important topics at such a moment untimely. He would only refer briefly to Ireland. The Government tardily admitted that the state of that country was unsatisfactory, and made reforms contingent on future events. Ireland was full of disaffection, murder and secret societies. The Government was bound to intervene. Old excuses, like that of the partiality of Irish juries, were now inadmissible. Royalists were depressed and insulted. The Catholic priests heartily supported the Government. Trade in the agitation was made desperate by the well-timed speech of Bright, which had originated in America, and been checked by the Marquis of Abercorn when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, was unchanged by what there could not be a doubt was the cause of the troubles. Unless Ireland had gone mad, she certainly cherished the hopes suggested by the Government, which it would be impossible to realize.

Mr. Gladstone replied. He admitted the difficult position of the Government. Their opponents admitted the gravity of the situation, to remedy which the present may be the last opportunity. He concurred Mr. Disraeli's tribute to the moderation of his government. This Government, he added, desired to try further remedies. He ascribed the tone of Disraeli's speech to his wish to fix the extremes and a craving for coercion. He eulogized the Catholic clergy of Ireland for their loyalty and good sense. The present Government, he declared, was misunderstood in Ireland. He professed his willingness to receive information from Disraeli, and concluded with the declaration that he was conscious of having fulfilled his intention of advancing the Protestant and a harmless conciliation rather opposition. After desultory speeches from new members and others, the House adjourned.

John Bright Ill.

John Bright is ill, and has been forbidden by his physicians to attend Parliament.

Wick Harbor Destroyed.

Wick Harbor has been destroyed by a hurricane.

Repeal of the Concordat.

VIENNA, February 8.—It is announced the Austrian Chamber will consider the report of the concordat.

The Riots in Paris.

PARIS, February 9.—The morning journals have the following details of disturbances last night: There had been much excitement during the day, and the riots did not get terminated about midnight in an outbreak. These were not confined to one locality, nor were they on the points previously supposed yesterday at La Villette and Belleville, but nearer the center of the city, and only a few squares from the Palais Royal. New and stronger barricades were thrown up and tenaciously defended. The military were again called out, but were quickly driven off. The military forces were then brought into requisition, and as on the day previous carried all the barricades without firing on the people. There seems to be no hesitation on the part of both the troops and the rioters to resort to the use of firearms. Strong detachments of police have been placed on all the boulevards, with orders to forcibly disperse all crowds. Numerous arrests have been arrested. Several were wounded, mainly in conflicts with the police, and it is reported some were killed. The *Marseillaise* did not appear to-day. All its editors are in confinement awaiting the action of the authorities.

CONGRESS.

The Tariff-for-Revenue Resolutions Tabled by the House.

WASHINGTON, February 7, 1870.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, introduced a bill to aid in the construction of sea going vessels, steamboats and ships, by allowing a drawback of duties on materials, ninety per cent. on home productions and eighty-five per cent. on foreign productions.

By Mr. SCOFIELD, to except from the operation of the law abolishing the franking privilege the circulation of weekly newspapers within the counties where published.

By Mr. GETZ, to allow all newspapers and periodicals published within the United States to be transmitted through the mails free of postage when sent from the office of publication to actual and regular subscribers.

By Mr. DOCKERY, requiring a uniform railroad gauge in the United States.

By Mr. STEVENSON, to amend the banking act so as to extend the time for suits by and against assignees, and for proceeding to set aside the order of discharge.

The following resolutions, offered last Monday by Mr. MARSHALL, came in order:

Resolved, That the power granted in the Federal Constitution to levy and collect taxes, duties on imports and excises to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States does not include or embrace any power to levy duties for any purpose other than the collection of revenues for such purposes as therein indicated; that a tariff levied for any purpose other than revenue, and especially one levied to foster and enrich one section of our country at the expense of another or to foster and enrich one class of citizens at the expense of others, is unauthorized by the Constitution, is against the great body of the American people, and in its results injurious eventually to nearly every individual interest of the country.

Resolved, That in the preparation of the bill for the modification of the tariff now pending Congress should confine itself strictly to the preparation of a tariff for revenue only, and that no measure or any article should be greater than that which would give a maximum of revenue under specific duties.

The question was on Mr. KELSEY'S motion to lay on the table, which carried, yeas 89, nays 77, as follows:

YEAS.

Ambler,	Hale,	Prosser,	
Axtell,	Hamilton, Fla.;	Roots,	
Asper,	Heaton,	Sanford,	
Blake,	Heflen,	Schenck, O.;	
Beaman,	Hoar,	Scofield,	
Bennett,	Hogg, S. C.;	Sheldon, La.;	
Benton,	Hotchkiss,	Smith, O.;	
Bingham,	Jenckes,	Smith, Penn.;	
Bair,	Kelley, Pa.,	Smith, Vt.,	
Boles,	Kelsey, N. J.;	Stark-weather,	
bower,	Ketcham,	Stevens,	
Burr,	Knapp,	Stoughton,	
Buckley,	Laflin,	Strickland,	
Butling on,	Lash,	Strong,	
Burdett,	Lynch,	Taffee,	
Cessna,	Maynard,	Tarbox,	
Churchill,	McIver,	Tillman,	
Cook,	Morrow,	Twitchell,	
Cobb, Wis.,	Mercer,	Van Horn,	
Conger,	Moore, O.;	Ward,	
Dawes,	Morrison, N. Y.;	Washburne, Wis.,	
Dickey,	Morrill, Me.;	Washburne, Mass	
Donley,	Negley,	Wheeler,	
Duval,	O'Neill,	Whitemore,	
Ferris,	Paine,	Willard,	
Perry,	Palmer,	Wilkeson,	
Fisher,	Phelps,	Wilson, O.,	
Gilfillan,	Poland,	Wicher,	

NAYS.

Adams,	Gibson,	Pomeroy,	
Aldrich,	Golladay,	Reading,	
Arcer,	Griswold,	Reeves,	
Arnell,	Haight,	Sawyer,	
Axtell,	Haldeman,	Schumaker,	
Beatty,	Hamilton, Md.,	Shellabarger,	
Beck,	Hamill,	Sherrod,	
Benjamin,	Hawkins,	Shober,	
Bird,	Hay	Smythe, Iowa,	
Bird,	Ingersoll,	Stevenson,	
Beaker,	Johnson,	Styles,	
Brooks, N. Y.,	Jones, Ky.,	Shanks,	
Burchard,	Judd,	Strader,	
Burr,	Julian,	Swann,	
Butler, Tenn.,	Kerr,	Sweeney,	
Cakin,	Knott,	Trimble,	
Cullom,	Lawrence,	Tyner,	
cox,	Marshall,	Van Aaken,	
Coyle,	Maybury,	Van Trump,	
Collom,	McCormick,	Wilson, Min;	
Dawson,	Mcr rard,	Wells,	
Dickinson,	McKenzie,	Wilmes,	
Dockery,	McKinney,	Wintermeier,	
Dox,	Niblack,	Wood,	
Eckelberg,	Orth,	Woodward.	
Getz,	Packard, Ind.,		

A motion to reconsider was tabled, yeas 91, nays 80.

Mr. BINGHAM introduced a bill amendatory of laws relating to rates of postage, making letter postage two cents, and one cent for every additional half ounce or fraction thereof; making postage on newspapers or periodicals issued daily, weekly, monthly or at other stated periods one cent, where not exceeding four ounces in weight, and one cent for every additional ounce and fraction thereof; requires circulating in the State and Territory where published or within one hundred miles of the place of publication to be exempt from postage, and exchanges between publishers to be free; postage on drop letters and unsealed circulars to be one cent, and one cent for each additional half ounce or fraction thereof; manuscripts intended for publication to be prepaid at two ounces in weight to be three cents postage, and one cent for every additional ounce. A second section makes it the duty of the Postmaster General to establish uniform and moderate box rental.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 9, 1870.

SENATE.

A resolution was adopted directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the reorganization of the Georgia legislature.

Mr. TILLSON introduced a bill to increase the number of Judges of the Supreme Court and Circuit Courts of the United States, and to establish the boundaries of the several circuits. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary. It provides for eleven Circuit Judges.

The greater portion of the morning hour was consumed by Mr. MORTON in speaking upon the foreign relations of the United States. Mr. Morton said Spain had lately fitted out in the harbor of New York three gunboats, and completely enlisted crews for them in the streets of that city, for the avowed purpose of subjugating the people of Cuba, in her behalf the most despotic and inhuman known to modern times. We had allowed Spain to enlist men and sailors to put down the effort of a neighboring people, with whom we were on the most friendly terms. We had also allowed intimate commercial relations, who were struggling for free institutions, to suffer for no reason or anti-rich one class of citizens at the expense of others, as the result of the Spanish revolution, and the great body of the American people, and in its results injurious eventually to nearly every individual interest of the country.

Resolved, That in the preparation of the bill for the modification of the tariff now pending Congress should confine itself strictly to the preparation of a tariff for revenue only, and that no measure or any article should be greater than that which would give a maximum of revenue under specific duties.

The question was on Mr. KELSEY'S motion to lay on the table, which carried, yeas 89, nays 77, as follows:

YEAS.

Abbott,	Gilbert,	Robertson,	
Anthony,	Hamilton,	Ross,	
Bayard,	Hamlin,	Sanlsbury,	
Boreman,	Harris,	Sawyer,	
Brooks,	Howe,	Schurz,	
Cameron,	Howell,	Spencer,	
Casserly,	Johnson,	Sprague,	
Cassersly,	Kellogg,	Stockton,	
Chandler,	McCreery,	Thayer,	
Cole,	McDonald,	Thurman,	
Conkling,	Lebon,	Tipton,	
Corbet,	Pomeroy,	Trumbull,	
Davis,	Pool,	Vickers,	
Drake,	Ramsey,	Whyte,	
Edmunds,	Rice,	Williams.	
Fowler,			

NAYS.

Cragin,	Patterson,	Sumner,	
Farwell, Vt.;	Pratt,	Warner,	
Nye,	Sherman,	Wilson,	
Osborn,	Stewart,		

Mr. CHANDLER, on leave, introduced a bill of last session, to promote commerce among the States and cheapen the transportation of the mails and military and naval stores. The bill authorizes the construction of a first-class railroad from Washington to New York; the capital stock to be ten million dollars. It also provides for a railroad and telegraph line from Washington to Pittsburg, to be called the Washington and Northwestern Railroad and Telegraph Company, and also for a railroad and telegraph from Washington to Cincinnati. The bill was referred as to the former company being applicable to all.

The Senate at 5:15 adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resumed consideration of the Foster-Covode contested election case from Pennsylvania. Mr. RANDALL continued his argument in support of the claim of Foster.

After a discussion of about three hours, the House proceeded to a vote on the resolutions. Those of the minority, declaring Foster elected, were rejected, yeas 59, nays 123, a strict party vote. Those of the majority, declaring Covode duly elected, were accepted by a like vote.

The oath of office was administered to Mr. Covode.

Mr. LAWRENCE, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill to enforce amendments to the Constitution. Adopted.

The House at 5:35 went into Committee of the Whole on the legislative appropriation bill.

Mr. DAWES moved to strike out the item for the reporter of the *Congressional Globe*, on the ground that its publication would be abolished after this session. After discussion the motion was rejected.

Without disposing of the bill the Committee rose. Mr. BINGHAM moved adjournment today until Saturday. Lost, 53 against 91.

Mr. BANKS offered a resolution calling on the President for information that may have been received by the Government in reference to the recent assault upon and reported murder of one or more American citizens in Cuba. Adopted.

The House at 5:50 adjourned.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 9, 1870.

The decision by Chief Justice Chase, speaking for a majority of the Supreme Court, on the legal tender question, has been much talked over. The conclusion at first arrived at, was that the act creating legal tenders was pronounced unconstitutional. The constitutionality of the law was not brought into question. What Judges Chase, Nelson, Field and Clifford affirm is, that the legal tender act does not affect the charcter of contracts made prior to its becoming a law. It, therefore, allowed E a certain amount prior to February, 1862, and has not yet paid him, B is now entitled to be paid not in greenbacks, but in what was the legal currency of the country at the time the indebtedness was incurred. The decision given does not touch the validity of greenbacks as a legal tender since the passage of the act of 1862. All such payments, therefore, still hold good, and may still be made. Whatever may be the opinion of the Chief Justice upon this important branch of the subject, he has carefully avoided expressing it and for the reason, no doubt, that he has thought it best not to add to the chaos of this time. For example, if the Chief Justice had ventured an opinion, one way or the other, and the majority of the court had decided that the paper money of the United States cannot be made a legal tender by any law whatever, and that the act of 1862 is null and void, a financial revulsion would be precipitated upon the country, the consequences of which would be disastrous beyond all contemplation. It would involve the whole country in a financial chaos and ruin for the present, perhaps, in bankruptcy and repudiation.

This decision affects many interests, and will settle many financial squabbles which have been raging for years. It will put a stop to the speculation of some such declaration from the Supreme Bench. That it means a speedy return to specie payments, and that it will tend to unsettle business matters generally, or will afford legitimate grounds for repudiation, by no means appears.

—Governments have been rather irregular, following closely the movements in gold. There appears to be a scarcity of bonds of the supply; and there is a disposition to postpone operations until the fate of the pending funding bill is more apparent.

—The advance in railway stocks at the New York Stock Exchange to-day was manifest in the whole list. There was also a strong upward "bull" movement, and the amount of stocks offering even at the current advancing prices is not large.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at the Stock Exchange, 40 and 42 Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

	10 A. M.	11 A. M.	12 M.	2 P. M.	3 P. M.
February 9, 1870.					
New York Central	102¾	102¾			103
Erie	24¾	24¾			24¾
Harlem					
Reading	97¾	97¾			97¾
Michigan Central					
Michigan Southern	87¾	87¾			88¾
Illinois Central					
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	93¾	93¾			93¾
Chicago and Northwestern	83¾	83¾			83¾
Do preferred	87¾	87¾			87¾
Rock Island	119	118¾			118¾
Fort Wayne	91	91			91
St. Paul preferred	82¾	82¾			83
Toledo	94¾	94¾			94¾
Toledo and Wabash pref.					
Fort Wayne	90¾	91			91¼
Chicago and Alton	140	140			
Ohio and Miss.	28¾	29			29
Western Union Telegraph	35¾	35¾			35¾
Pacific Mail	41	41			41
Adams Express	63¾	63¾			63¾
Wells, Fargo & Co.	20	19¾			19¾
American M. U. Express	19¾	19¾			19¾
United States Express	57¾	57¾			57¾
Merchants' Union Express	50	50			50
Gold	120¾	120¾			120¾

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Rose.	Fell.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	102¾	102¾		
Erie	25¾	24¾		¾
Harlem	144	144		
Reading	97¾	97¾	¾	
Mich. Central	118¾	121		2¼
Mich. Southern	87¾	87¾	¾	
Illinois Central	102¾	143		
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	93¾	98¾	¾	
Chicago and Northwestern	83¾	83¾		
Do preferred	87¾	87¾		
Rock Island	119	118¾		¼
Fort Wayne	91	91		
St. Paul	73	74¾	¾	
Do. preferred	82	82		
Toledo and Wabash	47¾	47¾		
Do. preferred	72	91		
Chicago and Alton	140	140		
Ohio and Miss.	28¾	29¾		
Western Union Telegraph	35¾	35¾		
Pacific Mail	41¾	41¾		
Adams Express	63¾	63¾		
Wells, Fargo & Co.	20	19¾		
American M. U. Express	19¾	19¾		
United States Express	57¾	57¾		
Merch. U. Ex.	50	50		

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, February 9, 1870.

Trade continues quiet and prices without much change. We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise stated:

APPLES—We quote choice to extra in fair demand at $3 00@3 75. Poor and mixed lots are nominal in price, ranging from $2 25 up to $2 75 ₱ bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—We quote at 7@8c ₱ gallon as to quality.

BUTTER—We quote good roll at 28c, and prime at 30c. Common, rancid, and inferior grades dull and nominal in price.

BEANS—The market is dull, with but a light demand at $1 80@1 90 ₱ bushel for the best, as to quality.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—We quote S. C. hams at 13@13½c ₱ lb; bacon shoulders at 10½@11c; S. shoulders at 14½c; rib sides inc; clear rib sides 14½c; clear sides 15c; sugar cured hams 16½@17c; lard in buckets 12½@13c; in kegs 13c; Cincinnati & Co.'s caddy lard, in 3 and 5-lb packages, 20c ₱ lb.

BRAN—Prime Spring is in request and scarce; $20 50 ₱ ton.

BROOM CORN—The market is firm with sales reported at from 14@18c ₱ lb, as to quality.

CHEESE—The sales of cheese are unchanged. The stocks are fair for the season. We quote factory and dairy cheese, as to quality, at 15@15c; and New York Goshen at 19½@20c ₱ lb.

Limburger 19½c, and Sweitzer 20½c ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUITS—The market for dried fruits is but a light demand. Common and inferior apples are dull and nominal at nominal prices. We quote good to choice apples at 5@6c; peaches 9@10c for quarters, 10@11c for halves, and 20@22c for peeled. Blackberries 16 ₱ lb, and pitted cherries 30c.

CIDER—Dull and nominal in price, ranging from $5@8 ₱ bbl, as to quality and size of barrel.

EGGS—The receipts are lighter. We quote at 30c ₱ dozen, packed.

HAY—The receipts by country wagons light, with sales at $20@22 ₱ ton, as to quality.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales in a retail way at the Diamond Market at $10 25@11 ₱ cwt., as to amount purchased, size, quality, etc.

HUSKS—Sales at $1 50@1 75 ₱ hundred.

LIME—We quote Cleveland white lime at $2 @2 25 ₱ bbl.

POTATOES—We quote extra No 1 lard oil at $1 60@1 62 and No 2 at 90c ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—The market is firm and active and firm at $1 75@2 ₱ barrel, and fair to good quoted at $2 25@2 50 ₱ barrel.

SEEDS—We quote by car load at $1 75 ₱ barrel.

POULTRY—Dressed chickens are scarce with a fair demand; turkeys, 20@22c; geese, 18@20c, and ducks 16@18c ₱ lb. Live chickens by the coop 65c ₱ pair.

TALLOW—The market is more active at $8 00@8 25 in lots, and $8 50 in a retail way. Timothy we will of a dependable quality. Flax seed quoted nominally at $2 10@2 15 ₱ bushel.

HOMINY—Sales at $6 00@6 50 ₱ bbl, as to quality.

FLOUR—The market is quiet and dull. There is but a light demand for any kind of flour, and in character. The mills are running to near their full capacities, and there is but a shade of difference between fine flour and extra flour. We quote good to choice red winter wheat flour at $6 00@6 50, and white at $6 50@7 00 spring at $5 25@5 75 ₱ barrel. Common grades nominal in price, with little inquiry. Buckwheat flour at $3 50@4 00 ₱ cwt. We quote prime to choice corn meal at $1@1 10 in bags and $1 10@1 15 in barrels.

GRAIN—The market continues inactive. There is no disposition whatever to speculate in grain. We quote as follows: Prime red winter wheat at $1 10@1 18. From first hands car loads are nominally worth $1 20@1 25 ₱ bushel, and a choice article will command fully more. Oats on the track are dull at 48@49c. We quote common corn at 80@85c; fair at 90c@1 00, and fall at $1 10 ₱ bushel.

WHISKY—Sales of Monongahela at $1 00; common rectified $1 00, and proof rectified $1 02 ₱ gallon.

Groceries.

—Business still continues dull and inactive and little doing, beyond filling the few orders by mail. The return of cold weather and the freezing up of the roads will make the moving of goods in the country districts more easily accomplished, and will have a tendency to stimulate trade, although we cannot look for much improvement until spring opens, when business will be lively. Stocks of all kinds of goods in the hands of retailers is generally light. Prices for raw sugars are firm, and improving since our last quotations. Sugars have advanced fully ½c ₱ cwt. refined grades, and refiners are generally low in stocks. Raw sugars are unchanged, but very firm at our figures. Syrups and molasses in fair demand at full prices, with choice and fancy grades scarce. Syrups are lower than for some time. Rio coffee is dull, but are now held firmly at the refineries. N. O. "sweets" are receiving a fair and increasing fall prices, as the market has advanced in New Orleans during the last week.

Fresh fish are in good supply and demand.

Below we quote for choice goods:

COFFEE—Old Government Java, in mats 35c;

...ekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1870.

TERMS:

One copy, per year $2 00
In clubs of twenty, per year 1 50
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the club.

HOW MUCH AND WHERE KEPT.

General HARRY WHITE, in his questions propounded to the State Treasurer on Wednesday—illustrative of the great art of How Not To Do It—managed to extract this information as to the present condition of the State Treasury:

Cash in Treasury	$1,700,000
Pennsylvania Railroad bonds	4,300,000
Allegheny Valley Railroad bonds	3,500,000
Total cash and bonds	$11,500,000

The bonds, however, belong to the Sinking Fund, and according to the State Treasurer's testimony have never been out of the vaults of the Treasury building except to be shown to the Attorney General. The one million seven hundred thousand dollars of a cash balance, according to the same testimony, is "SCATTERED OVER THE STATE IN VARIOUS BANKS." These are the exact words of the State Treasurer. The banks holding the funds are principally Philadelphia, Harrisburg, and Pittsburgh banks, and certain private banks, including those of DOUGHERTY, BROS. & CO., Harrisburg, and JAY COOKE & CO., and J. E. RIDGEWAY & CO., Philadelphia. The State Treasurer informs us that the practical working of this system of "scattering" the money "all over the State," in the various banks selected by him, is to permit the banks to use the money by loaning. That is—to put it in another way—Money collected from the people in the shape of taxes, goes into the custody of the State Treasurer, and is by him confided to banks "scattered all over the State," who loan it back to the people at the market share on the people's notes. This share goes to swell the profits of the banks "scattered" as aforesaid, but whether the State Treasurer gets any of it or not, is such a profound secret that that functionary will not take the Senate Finance Committee into his confidence.

Another ray of light as to the management of the State funds is worth considering. We quote the testimony of the State Treasurer:

Question by Mr. Wallace—Are the moneys at all times liable to be drawn? Answer—Yes.

Question—Were these depositories at all times able to maintain the drafts of Department warrants? *I don't think that they were, without giving them some trouble.* I do not think they were prepared with money lying idle.

Question—Has not the practical working of the system been to permit the banks to use it by loaning? Answer—Certainly.

Question—Could not you have drawn, for example, a draft upon the Bank of Chester County for whatever balance was there, and have it honored promptly? Answer—I suppose it may have been honored, *but it might have given them a great deal of trouble.*

We are not aware that the banks give any security for the money entrusted to them. In fact we believe they do not, for the State Treasurer in another part of his testimony admits the State had ten thousand dollars deposited in two banks, one of which failed in 1861 and the other in 1865. If the State Treasurer at the time made up this sum, he did it of course out of his own pocket. Otherwise the State is loser to that amount. But the point in this testimony especially worthy of note, is the fact admitted under oath, that while the moneys "scattered in banks over the State," are at all times liable to draft, yet it is by no means certain that the banks at all times could honor the drafts. The State Treasurer gives an inkling of the danger, in this respect, when he cautiously says he "*supposes*" the drafts might be honored, when the banks were ready for their deposits, but it might give them a good deal of trouble. Of course all this is hypothetical, but it indicates the possibility of loss to the State. How long would any of our business men entrust their balances to a bank, about whose ability to make good their drafts at all times, any doubts were entertained? It is very true that the State may be in no danger of losing any of the money now deposited in banks "scattered over the State," but it seems equally clear that they must receive the money for a certain specified time—a loan say for 60, 90 or 120 days—else why the Treasurer's lack of confidence in his ability to check out all his deposits at any time?

In brief, the condition of our financial management is this: The State Treasurer, giving $80,000 bonds, has the custody of $1,700,000; the bonds amounting to something less than five per cent. of the principal entrusted to him. This sum of $1,700,000 is deposited in banks "scattered all over the State," and loaned out by the banks to their customers at the market rates for money, six, eight or ten per cent. as the case may be. These banks, holding the unexpended balance, give the State no security; and it is wholly unprotected save by the five per cent. bond of the Treasurer. It is confessed that the banks, if suddenly called on, would be unable, or "troubled," which is much the same thing, to honor drafts for the balance they hold. We leave out of view the State Treasurer. He refuses to disclose whether or not he makes money by "scattering" the unexpended balance in "banks all over the State." A section of the penal code confronts him if he makes the admission. If he denies any pecuniary profit, we have an example of disinterestedness incomprehensible to mortals of this age. With a salary of but seventeen hundred dollars he gives the money to the banks, allows them to speculate with it, and does not even require security for his own protection. People will not long tolerate the insane provisions which horn of the financial dilemma, the State Treasurer, past or present, has accepted.

It is not improper here to say a single word personal to ourselves. In its warfare against "Treasury rings," the COMMERCIAL has never made a single charge that is not fully sustained by the testimony of State Treasurer MACKEY at this early stage of the Treasury investigation. All the assaults that have been made against the COMMERCIAL are repelled by the representative of the corrupt ring in whose interest they were made. If our aim has ever been wide—our charges of too general and sweeping a character, as alleged against us, it is some satisfaction to know, that they have brought down the game fairly to the confesional rack, with the people of the State on one side and the "Treasury ring" on the other. Our blows have had a solid, substantial basis of truth. We don't care whether they are judged by the answers "the ring" gives, or better still, by those they refuse to give.

One duty now remains for the Legislature, and that is to promptly reform the management of the Treasury, so as to place it beyond the power of any future Treasurer to put himself in a position in which he dare not disclose the secrets of his financial management. Let him have no secrets. He has no business with, or right to any. As the trustee of the people, every minutia and detail of his office is their property. The Legislature has wasted valuable time already. The people of the State demand that its finances shall forthwith be placed upon an honest and safe basis; and this demand will be increased an hundred fold in strength, as the disclosures made in Harrisburg reach the people, and are comprehended in all their truth by the people.

ABOUT HANGING.

A bill is before the Pennsylvania Legislature abolishing capital punishment. Never before has the question possessed so much interest with the great body of our people. Even the most strenuous advocates of the gallows must admit that, for some reason or other, the institution does not work well. Murders are frightfully on the increase. There is an increasing reluctance on the part of jurors to convict, and practically the gallows becomes the protection of the very worst of men. "Hanging is played out," is now a saying in New York. Perhaps it has its origin in causes peculiar to that city. In a certain sense and to a certain extent, however, is it true nearly everywhere; not, we are persuaded, because of lax notions of justice, but the growing indisposition on the part of jurors to convict when hanging will follow. Quarrel with this as you will, it still remains a fact—and it is one that is not likely to diminish. Whether it is on account of increasing doubts concerning the right to take life, sickly sentimentality or some other reason, this is the almost daily experience. At the same time such is not the case concerning crimes not punishable with death. Here we find jurors finding according to the facts, and there is not much reason to complain, except, perhaps, the infliction of justice is not sufficiently speedy. It would appear, therefore, that on the score of policy the gallows ought to be abolished. We are aware there is a lingering idea that it is a Bible Institution,—more the pity for our religion and enlightenment. If the death penalty *is* a Bible institution, we may, at the very least, in the interest of decency, and in consideration of the sentiment that is ever shocked at the thought of the gallows and its barbarities, ask that the penalty should be inflicted with the least barbarity. If we must kill men and women judicially, we have a right to ask that the barbarism of choking, strangling and torturing them out of existence shall cease. We do not think this much is forbidden anywhere in the Bible. We know that it is demanded by all the better human instincts, and in a good measure is conceded by the abolition of public hanging.

With all the hanging that is carried on if anything has been proved it is that the gallows does not restrain men from committing murder. It would not be difficult to show, from actual experience, that the gallows stimulates men to commit murder. In view of the frightful increase in the number of murders, fair-minded men must admit that the time has come when some more effectual means of deterring men and woman from committing murder should be looked for. And here comes in the true rule for considering the matter, to wit: It is the certainty, not the severity of punishment that deters mortals from committing crime. We have seen—it stares the community in the face—that it is most difficult to send criminals to the gallows,—anything but that, say jurors. Therefore the gallows is in direct conflict with the only sound maxim for the administration of justice and protection of society. The impolicy, not to say the wrongfulness, of this mode of punishment is established. Indeed, nothing is more clear than that the gallows operates in some measure as a premium on murder. Jurors would find no difficulty in convicting if the shocking barbarism of the gallows could be avoided; above all, the fatal mistake of taking the life of an innocent person never possible. It is this latter that inclines jurors to search for, sometimes imagine and almost always magnify the "doubt" to which the accused is entitled. The speedy infliction of the full measure of punishment on "*Snibs Arnold*" and his precious boon companion, was attended with no difficulties, and exerted a most wholesome influence on the large and growing class of our fellow citizens among whom they were shining lights. While this is true, had these scamps committed murder, who does not know that their conviction of anything more than homicide in the second degree, after a protracted period, perhaps, would have been extremely doubtful? The case of CAMPBELL illustrates this point. He was drunk when he beat his wife to death, and is in the penitentiary for twelve years. Is it too much to say that with murder punishable with imprisonment for life, he would have been found guilty of murder?

Seeing that the gallows practically sets a premium on murder, why should it not, as a matter of policy, be discontinued? Wherever it has been abolished there has been a diminution of murders, and criminals of that grade have been more uniformly punished. A Philadelphia judge said recently that undoubted murderers were the hardest class of criminals to convict. In Michigan, where the gallows, thanks to the Christian civilization of that State, has been abolished twenty-five years, thirty convictions for murder in the first degree have been obtained, whereas with the gallows in existence, it is stated on competent authority, there would have been not to exceed half a dozen out of thirty murder cases. In New York, they say "hanging is played out;" and certainly such would seem to be well-nigh the fact, since we are assured that in the city and surroundings, with a population of two millions, they murder at the rate of three hundred a year, or one to every twenty thousand. The hangings, though numerous, are but a mere fraction of this number. The class from which murderers are recruited know how difficult it is to convict. Nine out of every ten murderers estimate the chances for escaping; and the facts show how largely the chances are in their favor. Now let the penalty be one which will not in any instance be an irrevocable wrong, (to say nothing about getting rid of the essential barbarism of the gallows), and the chances which the would-be murderer now knows are largely in his favor, would diminish at a rapid rate, and so would the number of murders.

We hope that the Legislature will bring to the question candor and the facts. If they will only do this we have faith to believe that we shall soon see the last of the gallows in our State.

THE STATE TREASURER ON THE STAND.

The examination of the State Treasurer, R. W. MACKEY, Esq., by the Finance Committee of the Senate, seems to have been remarkable for the cheerful loquacity with which that official gave his views on immaterial points and the stubborn silence he maintained on the question which lies at the bottom of all the discussion we have had as to the control and disposition of the State funds.

Has the unexpended balance been used by the State Treasurer for his own benefit? Has he received any consideration for placing it on deposit in certain banking institutions? Has he made money out of the office aside from the salary allowed him by law? These are the points about which the people of the State have been exercised. Let us see what the State Treasurer says:

Question—Have you received any consideration for permitting that money to remain there? *I must not consent answer that question, if I am to be arraigned for supposed malfeasance in office.*

Question—I simply want the facts? Answer—*If I am to be arraigned, I intend to be arraigned before the law.* I really want to give you the fullest and freest exhibition of the Treasury as far as I am concerned, but I do not wish to be placed in an false position.

Remark by Mr. Wallace—I have no threats to make and no promises to offer. It would be absurd for us to make threats, and equally absurd for us to promise where the Legislature alone is the party to be defined. We simply want to know what is the present and past condition of the Treasury. As a matter of fact I am perfectly willing to give you the exact position of affairs, but if it is to involve me in a question of prosecution, *I decline to answer this question.*

The State Treasurer was perfectly willing to show the condition of the Treasury, and read off the carefully tabulated statements of his cashier. He had abundance of theories about how the Treasury should be managed. He was profound and exhaustive on Sinking Funds, Depositories, Salaries and Securities. He fairly bubbled over with information about which there has been no question. His frankness was absolutely winning. We can imagine the careless, easy manner, half jocular and half sincere, with a touch of impertinence, with which he unbosomed himself—*until it came to the vital point involved in the whole investigation:*

"Have you made any profit or benefit out of the funds of the Treasury other than your own salary?' asks the Finance Committee of the State Treasurer.

Here was the gist of the whole investigation, the very subject matter prominently presented to the people of the State by Governor GEARY in his annual message.

Instantly the State Treasurer's frankness and good natured and easy volubility are dissipated. To the Committee—to the Legislature—to the people of the Commonwealth he says:—"*I cannot answer that question!*"

Then, Mr. MACKEY," continues the Committee, "have you received any interest or compensation, direct or indirect, for moneys of the Commonwealth?"

An easy question to answer certainly, but what says the State Treasurer: "*I decline to answer that.* If I am to be arraigned, I prefer it to be done in the right way."

Now, it is not in regard to the State Treasurer's personal affairs these questions are put. With them the public has no concern. If he should realize ten millions per annum from judicious investments of his private means, no one would have any business to question him. But the case is entirely different, and the public will do well to carefully bear in mind the distinction. He is a public official, holding a delegated trust of great importance; that trust being the care of millions of dollars—not of his own money, but belonging to the taxpayers of the Commonwealth. His every act in the discharge of that trust is open to legitimate scrutiny. He is questioned in regard to it by a Committee of the Senate of the State, acting under a resolution unanimously adopted in that branch of the Legislature—said resolution being based on charges of mal-administration in the Treasury Department, set forth by His Excellency, the Governor, in an official communication to the Legislature of the Commonwealth.

Is it possible to conceive of an investigation possessing greater claims upon the confidence of the State Treasurer than this, or one backed by a greater showing of authority? It is the people of the State acting in their highest representative capacity, who suggest these interrogatories to the State Treasurer and demand an answer.

The State Treasurer says: "*I cannot answer that question!*"

Very likely; very likely. But does that mend the matter?

REPORT OF DR. LIVINGSTONE'S DEATH.

The report of Dr. LIVINGSTONE'S death, though possibly correct, may be false. Already the world has more than once been startled and many hearts made sad by the announcement that the great explorer had perished in his noble enterprise. In addition to the supposition of the story having originated in mistake, there is the possibility of a deliberate purpose to create a sensation. In a country so imperfectly furnished with the means of intercommunication as Africa, where news and messages are transmitted by oral communication from savage to savage over hundreds of miles, the spirit of mischief constantly steps in to reinforce the blunders of ignorance. Hence the proverbial inaccuracy of what, on the African coast and in the farther East, are denominated "bazar rumors," tales started nobody knows where, and by repetition changed and magnified into most marvellous narratives. One perpetual source of error is the variation of dialects, and the consequent liability of selecting the wrong word, or of misunderstanding the right word in repeating what has been heard. As the burning is said to have taken place far in the interior, the report, in all probability, traveled from mouth to mouth, and from *patois* to *patois*, until it reached Captain COCHRANE at Petral. But the supposition of malicious invention or exaggeration seems to us much the most likely origin of the story. On the other hand, there is nothing inherently improbable in the alleged manner of Dr. LIVINGSTONE'S death. Every one, who has read the Doctor's Travels, doubtless remembers how frequently mention is therein made of the sort of character in the personation of which he is said to have been put to death. Wherever negroes are found in their natural state, *oby* or *obeah* is believed in and *obyism* is a profession. Even at present, in our Southern States, these traces of African superstition still exist, though restrained; in the days of slavery they were quite rampant. As Dr. LIVINGSTONE himself informs us, he was often regarded as a wizard by the tribes among whom he traveled or sojourned; and was often implored to exhibit to them some evidence of his power. Rain was challenged by him to engage in contest with them and prove his influence with Heaven. And we are told by Mr. MOFFAT, the missionary, LIVINGSTON'S son-in-law, that nothing is more difficult than to convince those savages that the notion they take up about the supernatural power possessed by any one, is all a delusion. The Doctor may have fallen a victim to the persuasion entertained by a chief that he could work miracles, and his own refusal to employ his charm—or, he may have been charged with using his fancied supernatural influence in favor of a hostile tribe and thus incurred the rage which destroyed him.

In connection with this melancholy subject, it is instructive to remember how few years have elapsed since human beings perished by Christian hands as the victims of a superstition not less irrational, or less horrible than the delusion which has, perhaps, been fatal to the great missionary traveler. So recently as 1722 a woman was executed for witchcraft in Scotland, and on September 14, 1863, a poor old paralyzed Frenchman died in consequence of having been ducked as a wizard at Castle Hedingham, in Essex, England. Going back not many years further, we find multitudes perishing as sacrifices to the same horrid and disgusting superstition.

WHO has not heard of the question once asked by SYDNEY SMITH in the Edinburgh Review *anent* American Literature; "*who reads an American book?*" The *Nation* of February 3, having stated the fact that the number of American works reprinted in England in 1869, is about one-fifth of the total number which we produced in that year, makes the following comment:

"So any body who has been 'kept awake nights' by that little conundrum of SYDNEY SMITH'S can go to Saint Paul's may now sleep in peace. We, for our part, please ourselves with thinking that the question is coming when the name of Sydney Smith shall be far better known in this country than it is now, and be the singular inquiry, than as that of the most jovial of English wits and one of the very cleverest of English unprofessional authors."

We confess the anticipation of the *Nation* seems to us not unlikely to come true. Even now SYDNEY SMITH is not as much read as he deserves to be, and he will be read less and less by each successive generation. As the reforms he so powerfully recommended shall be practically adopted and the abuses that he denounced shall utterly disappear a merely antiquarian interest will attach to his political writings. Neither his moral phylosophy nor his sermons, as we already see, will keep his name alive; and his jokes and retorts will be gradually distributed among the innumerable family of his name. A hundred years hence laborious investigation will be required to decide whether a certain *bon mot* originated with SYDNEY SMITH or with HORACE SMITH or with JOHN SMITH. But the unlucky inquiry in the Edinburgh *Review* will still keep his name in the memory and the mouths of men. The sort of immortality which the joking canon will thus possess we may already contemplate in the case of Father BOUHOURS, the Jesuit. He wrote many books, some of them held to be excellent by more than one generation, and was much talked about while he was alive and for a considerable time after his death. Both as a writer and as a critic he laid the French nation under obligations to him, says VOLTAIRE. He died in 1702. But at present he is chiefly, if not only remembered as the author of the inquiry—*Can a German be a man of wit?* (esprit).

THE Philadelphia *Ledger*, commenting on Treasurer MACKEY'S testimony, says:

"Everybody understands the unexpended balance perquisites to be the real prize, so far as the office of State Treasurer is concerned. The salary is small, and such has been the practice for an indefinite period in the past, with all or nearly all our State Treasurers. It has been known to the Legislature and a considerable portion of the public, at the time and this very notoriously, *which gave a sort of tacit public consent to the practice*, claimed easy going State Treasurers to regard such illicit gains as perfectly legitimate."

What the *Ledger* says of "tacit public consent to the practice" of pocketing "the unexpended balance perquisites," is quite correct, with one important exception, which is, that for a considerable time before Mr. MACKEY entered on the duties of his office the "practice" had been much discussed and the public mind had become fully aroused to its express illegality, the extent of the evil and the danger to the State. Moreover, the subject had been brought before the Legislature. If before there had been, there was no longer "tacit public consent." Quite the reverse was the fact. Mr. MACKEY was not ignorant of this, and he cannot put in the plea of "tacit public consent" to justify the using of the public funds for private advantage. Whatever may have been the fact touching his predecessors, he cannot pretend to hide behind such a plea. Gen. IRWIN, his immediate predecessor, expressly called the attention not only of Mr. MACKEY, but that of the Legislature to the subject. The State was alive with it. Mr. MACKEY was fully warned by the publication of the law prescribing severe "pains and penalties" for using public money for private advantage. If he has sinned he has done so recklessly, and when he was fully aware of what might be the consequences. His refusal, when before the Investigating Committee, to answer the question calculated to elicit from him the truth whether or not he had violated the law, raises the strongest possible presumption that he could not answer it and not criminate himself, if he told the truth. But the proof is not in this presumption solely.

WE are told from New York that KIT BURNS'S dog pit, on Main street, is to be dedicated to religious worship this evening. Bishop JANES, of the Methodist Church, the Rev. Messrs. T. L. CUYLER and S. H. TYNG, Jr., and other distinguished preachers will take part in the dedicatory services.

TO very many persons anything done or sanctioned by such men will seem right, or at least, likely to be right. Yet there are others not a few, who think they see strong objections to the transformation of dance houses and dog pits into churches and chapels. Though divine influences are expected to accompany the preaching and other religious exercises of the place, it is surely not wise to disregard the principles of human nature. What some call the laws of association or suggestion are very powerful and constant in their operations. As the result of these laws, no one familiar with the scenes for the sake of which the dog-pit existed, can find himself within its enclosure, without having them vividly recalled and his imagination mightily affected by the recollection. This would certainly be the experience of even a person more or less devout who had come by accident or in duty been present in such a place; how much more, then, must an old habitue be affected? Nothing is better known than the extreme difficulty experienced by this class in withdrawing their thoughts for a few minutes from their old pursuits and in applying them to higher things. To increase the difficulty by surrounding the person whom we seek to influence by the objects, indeed by the entire scene upon which his old habits revolve, appears the very reverse of wisdom. The objection is so obvious one wonders that its force is ever overlooked; perhaps there are countervailing considerations by which it is set aside.

WE have received notice that Mr. M. S. QUAY has commenced two suits for damages inflicted on his reputation by the COMMERCIAL. Precisely in what manner or how much, we are not as yet informed. As a member of the Treasury Ring and CAMERON Dynasty, whose fortunes cannot be said to be very bright just at present, Mr. QUAY evidently feels the necessity of keeping on the move. He is not the first man who, being prostrate, insanely continues to strike, bite and scratch, with the certainty before him of rendering the situation of himself and that of his confederates, if possible, still more uncomfortable, and of bringing upon their heads inflictions which otherwise would have been withheld. Such a course quite inclines one to believe in the insanity of the person indulging in it. Mr. QUAY is of course doing the work of the Ring, the members of which, perhaps, in this as they have done in other matters, suppose they can put him forward to take the blows and stand the losses incurred for their joint benefit. Mr. QUAY appeals to the law. Now the law is a very good thing—when it is enforced. We will join hands with him in having it enforced; and to begin, we will say that we know of no law of our State whose rigid enforcement at the present time would exert so healthy an influence as the one the provisions of which are:

"That if any officer of this Commonwealth, or of any city, county or township, shall use or loan, either with or without interest, any money of securities entrusted to his keeping or under his control by virtue of his office, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, and undergo an imprisonment not exceeding five years. For *depositing* money entrusted to him by virtue of his office with any bank, or individual or association of individuals, by which such officer is to derive any gain or advantage by such deposit, the penalty is $1,000 fine and one year's imprisonment. Any person aiding, abetting, advising, or hiring a party to such acts is made liable, on conviction, to imprisonment for a like term of years and fine."

This appears to be a very good law. That it was made to be enforced there can be no doubt. Whether it has been violated will be a very proper matter to inquire into. It is proposed to institute such an inquiry. Will Mr. QUAY join us in making the inquiry thorough?

THE report of the Massachusetts Railroad Commissioners treats not only of local interests as affected by railroads, but discusses the general points that vex, not merely railroad managers, but the people at large. The report argues the proposition that great competing lines of railway have proved a failure and an oppression to the local trade and traffic. Competition is either merged in combination, by which railroad rates are increased, or, when close competition does exist, the reduction in through rates is made good by an increase on the local traffic. Thus the people are taxed in their local business by the great lines, in order to meet the competition which reduces through prices. In the local traffic there is of course no competition. The evil pointed out by the Massachusetts Commissioners, we have a tolerably clear conception of in Pittsburgh, in our railroad business both east and west. The remedy suggested in Massachusetts is a singular one. It is to discourage competing lines, but strengthen and consolidate the main ones now in existence. Competition is recognized as oppressive to the internal business of the State, because, while decreasing through charges, it makes the reduction good, or more than good, by increased rates on home business. By the process of strengthening and consolidating existing railroad interests, the commissioners argue, relief could be enforced for the local trade. In brief, they would destroy the system of ruinous through rates which are only maintained by exactions on the local trade. We all know how it works in this State. The people of the interior are taxed on their local trade to enable the railroad companies to afford low rates between Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis and the sea board. It is the old process of robbing PETER to pay PAUL. In Massachusetts the Commissioners report that the passenger fares in the State show that the local fares are double those of through passengers. It is a difficult question to meet. The plan suggested in Massachusetts might have been good at the outset of railway building, but we do not see how it can be enforced at this date, when the railroads, through their "vested rights," are masters of the situation.

THE Legislature has voted to the one hundred and thirty-three members $100 each for postage during the present session, an aggregate of $13,300. The Auditor General's report for the past year shows that the Senate expended for postage during the year ending April 16, 1869, $10,428 16, and the House during the same period, $18,373 21, or an aggregate of $28,811 37, not including $1,400 appropriated for stamps for use during the recess. The advocates of the franking privilege having contended that $100 would pay the postage on their letters to their constituents, an examination has developed that each Senator last winter averaged for letter stamps $21, and each Representative less than $13, and that, too, with the free use of franks by outsiders. The rest of the postage expenditure was for the transmission of documents. As the Legislature has abolished the *Record*, and cut down the printing of documents, the question arises: What necessity is there for voting one hundred dollars to each of the members, when last year the average was less than seventeen dollars for letter postage?

THE "Organ" has leave to explain. In its usual oracular manner, and with a grief, tinged with indignation, quite overwhelming to ordinary minds, it more than once informed less liberally endowed mortals that the dreadful "coalition," whereby Mr. MACKEY'S aspirations to scatter the public funds "all around the State" for another year, were, in the instant of his greatest expectation, utterly blasted, contemplated the defeat of the Philadelphia Police Bill. No one else knew it—but the "organ" did; and had it not let it out, the secret might have killed it. Whether any one believed it is not positively known,—it is probable that no one did. At any rate, there was never a single reason why one should. The sequel proves this. The bill has passed both branches of the Legislature, and by the very votes too which the "organ" knew were sold against it. Alas! poor "organ."

SURELY we *are* getting on! South Carolina, first in rebellion and most submissive in peace, has chosen a negro for Justice of the Supreme Court. The name of the "colored individual" (as the opprobrious title used to be) is J. J. WRIGHT. Furthermore, to the best of our knowledge, he is a Pennsylvanian. At all events, he made his appearance in South Carolina not many years ago, armed with the certificate and seal of the Supreme Court of this State as Attorney-at-Law. Col. MCCLURE, writing from Columbia recently, described Mr. WRIGHT as a member of the State Senate and "the most notable negro in the Legislature; as a full blooded negro of medium size, with features and form fairly Caucasian in all save color; a fluent and eloquent speaker; eminent for his integrity, and intelligently and earnestly devoted to the advancement of his race and State."

FOR some years now among the Jews in Europe there have been decided movements in progress in the direction of reform. Among the Hebrews in this country, also, similar tendencies have been patent. In Brooklyn they are building what is called a Reformed Synagogue. A few days since about two hundred Jews of that city met in the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association to inaugurate "the Temple of Israel." This is the name to be given to the building, and also to the Assembly, as we understand the matter. The peculiarity of the religious services to which it will be devoted is that they will be performed is the English and German languages, while the Hebrew will not be at all used. A few days ago an eminent doctor, or Rabbi, delivered a discourse in which he maintained the propriety, even the duty of employing in all public services a language intelligible to all the hearers. This doctrine strikes at the root of a notion on the subject of worship, which has long prevailed as a controlling principle among the Jews as well as among a large body of Christians. Though the Hebrew language as the holy tongue, has always been held in profound reverence and its alphabet and pronunciation have been carefully taught to the young, it is often essentially a dead speech in the ears of Jewish congregations. Of course, many Jews understand it familiarly, but intelligibility was not thought necessary to the divine efficacy of its vocables upon the hearts of the worshippers. The Reformers of to-day discard this notion and affirm: "Not the World, but the Spirit conveys sanctity to the prayer; the living must speak to the Ever-living in the language of the living."

WHEN the scandal of selling cadetships was up in the House of Representatives the other day, on Mr. SLOCUM'S motion for a committee of inquiry, Mr. SCOFIELD, of this State, remarked that he "had seen in two different newspapers published in the western part of Pennsylvania an intimation that some member of Congress had sold one of these appointments for the sum of $500, which seems to locate the offense, so far as this State is concerned, on the west of the Alleghenies." The question is, to whom does the report refer? Perhaps to some one as much in Northern as West ern Pennsylvania.

THE Fifteenth Amendment is almost an accomplished fact. Georgia having added its assent to the list, with Nebraska, Texas and Iowa to come, the action of New York in attempting to withdraw will be quite harmless. The grand outcome of the rebellion will then stand complete, the greatest political event of the century—the abolition of American slavery, the enfranchisement of a race and their admission to equal rights and privileges with the most favored classes.

THE moral effects of hanging are prodigious. At Newcastle, Delaware, on Friday, two negroes were executed for murder, and says a newspaper correspondent, "five minutes afterwards every grog shop in Newcastle was filled to overflowing; for, besides the 1,575 inside the jail yard, fully as many more were collected outside."

GEN. LOGAN, in his speech in the House of Representatives, last week, on the removal of the capital, shows that since 1790 it has located the "seat of government" somewhere between East Branch and Connogocheague, the site itself was changed, shoved several miles down the river, and that it has never been where Congress first located it. The constitutional point is sound, that Congress, having once fixed the seat of government, could not afterward change it, then we have never had a valid seat of government. This raises a grave question whether any of the legislation which Congress has been grinding out for the past sixty-five years has been near enough to Connogocheague to be constitutional. Passing to the more serious aspects of the question, Gen. General demonstrated the inevitability of removal. In 1783 the center of our national area was in Virginia. Now it is in Kansas, far west of the Missouri river. Then the center of population was near Baltimore. Now it is in Ohio, and will soon reach Indianapolis. Our area has increased six times and the population ten times since the capital was located near Connogocheague. We have four times as much territory in the Mississippi Valley and twice as much on the Pacific as the whole Atlantic slope. The country east of the Alleghenies, and from Washington to the central location, has now 19,000,000 of population, while the country west of it, for which Washington is not a central location, has 22,000,000. By the end of the century the Atlantic slope will have 33,000,000, the Mississippi Valley and the Pacific 73,000,000. The West had already, in 1860, 23 per cent. more acres of improvement, six more of fenced land, more of land in farms unimproved, and 12 per cent. more in the cash value of her farms.

IN a letter from Washington in Steiger's *Literarischer Monatsbericht*, which contains an account of the chief public libraries in the Capital, we find the following statement concerning Walt, the inventor. The library of the Patent Office possesses the four folio volumes of the works of the old iron master, Leipoldt, in which, at the beginning of the eighteenth century, he imparts the first plan of a high pressure steam engine. Young Watt, in Glasgow, knew of this work, and in order to be able to read it learned German from a Swiss dyer's apprentice, who was employed by some research. We do not remember whether in the ordinary lives of Watt any mention is made of his indebtedness to Leipoldt. The anecdote is new to us.

THE Supreme Court of Massachusetts, on the question of the right to summarily destroy gambling implements, says the Springfield *Republican*, has decided that the owners of such articles cannot constitutionally be deprived of them without notice, actual or constructive, and an opportunity to be heard, and the court cannot take for granted that the law will not thus be giving such reasonable notice to the owner, personally if known, or by advertisement if not known, as circumstances will permit; also that money seized upon such warrant and returned into court is not by any statute made subject to forfeiture.

AND now we have a "Trotting Congress,"—just as worthy perhaps as Congresses in general, though somewhat novel. They held a meeting in New York the other day, with the view to the adoption of a uniform code of rules and regulations for the government of races throughout the country. No doubt the proceedings will possess a decided interest for many persons who conceive that the improvement of the breed of horses is a main of race courses is an extremely worthy object.

THE income tax was denounced at a meeting of business men at the Merchants, Exchange, Philadelphia, on Wednesday, as demoralizing, as peculiarly distasteful to Americans in consequence of its inquisitorial character, and as inquisitorial in its operation, which should have ceased with the restoration of peace. Its immediate abolition was recommended. Copies of the proceedings of the meeting will be sent to Congress.

MORMONISM is spreading on Long Island like rot among a flock of sheep. Among the Saints are many wealthy persons. The work is not to be confined to Brooklyn. Long Island as well as other States is to be visited by missionaries. Gen. Burton appears to be master of ceremonies. Agents are active everywhere, and believers express a full faith in the subjugation of this country to the religion of Joseph Smith.

FROM a comparative statement of the New York Central and Erie Roads for the year ending September 30, 1869, it appears that the Central made eight per cent. dividends, and had a surplus of more than a million; while the Erie was not able even to pay seven per cent. on its eight millions of preferred stock, let alone paying dividends on its seventy millions of common stock.

THE Parepa-Rosa English Opera Troupe closed an engagement of three weeks at the Boston Theater on Saturday last, during which time the receipts amounted to $70,000. A single performance, that of "Der Freischutz," given on a Saturday afternoon, brought over $4,650. Boston can and does support opera.

MR. GEORGE W. GAYLE, of Selma, Alabama, the man who offered a reward of $1,000,000 for Lincoln's assassination, has appealed to Senator Warner, asking to be relieved of political disability, that Senator gave him little encouragement, his motto, as he falsely declared in the Senate, being, "I would go to the South with universal amnesty in the one hand and the halter in the other." Mr. Gayle may draw his own inference.

THE tonnage of the American vessels engaged in the whale fishery is 1,355 tons less than it was one year ago. The hunting, in the past year, and further reduction in the number of vessels is anticipated. The tonnage of the vessels owned in the New Bedford district, engaged in the business, is 55,775 tons, out of a total of 78,437 tons.

THE New York *Sun* says: It is said that there never was so powerful nor so corrupt a lobby at Albany as this winter. This indicates great corruption in the Legislature. The Democracy must look out. Individuals may make money by venal legislation, but the shame and the blame will be ruinous to the party.

AN idea of what the liquor trade of the United States amounts to may be gained from the fact that on the last of December last there were in bond throughout the country 15,402,545 gallons—enough to make a good-sized lake. And this is exclusive of grape, apple and peach brandy.

IN the article on the report of Dr. Livingstone's death in yesterday's issue, through a momentary lapse of memory we wrote of Mr. Moffat, the famous South-African missionary, as the Doctor's son-in-law. We ought to have written father-in-law.

SEVERAL candidates are in the field for the place on the Bench in Philadelphia, made vacant by the resignation of Attorney General Brewster. The most prominent candidates are T. K. Finletter, J. R. King Charles H. T. Collis and W. H. Ruddiman, Esqs.

VALUABLE iron deposits have been found on the line of the Iron Mountain Railroad, near De Soto, also near Vineland, and also near the crossing of Castor river, eight miles eastward of Fredericktown, Missouri. Work of mining has commenced on the latter, and shipments to Carondolet will be made next week.—*St. Louis Rep.*

GOV. Chamberlain, of Maine, on Friday evening, gave a general reception, ball and supper at Augusta to Capt. Commerell and other officers of the Monarch, as well as the American naval officers at Portland.

OBITUARY.

The Rev. Franklin Moore, D. D.

Among the deaths announced in yesterday's COMMERCIAL was that of the Rev. Franklin Moore, D. D. He died in Sacramento, Cal., on the 23d of January, and his remains, brought for burial to Beaver, his native place, were committed to the earth on the 4th inst.

By the decease of Dr. Moore the Methodist church has lost one of its most able and brilliant preachers. Surrounded in his earliest youth by relatives who knew the value of sound culture, Franklin Moore was an enthusiastic student at a time of life when most boys are busy only with the plays of childhood. But studious habits rendered him neither sluggish in body nor ungenial in spirit. Full of affection for his friends and animated by the generous sympathies of youth, he looked into the future with much of the thoughtful forecast usually found only in a riper age. In the earlier portion of his college career his teachers and fellow students deemed him ambitious—and doubtless he was ambitious; ambitious to become a scholar and to excel among men in all honorable ways. Then came over his character that mysterious change which converts ambition into love. Young men of higher objects. This purpose was concentrated and received a new direction—and all his studies became subservient to the work of preaching and delivering and enforcing upon others the message which had come with such power to himself. In the career upon which he thus early entered, there is no reason to think that he ever for a moment swerved from his path, and it is certain that wherever he exercised his ministry, his earnest and truly eloquent arguments and appeals carried conviction to many hearts, while still more were deeply impressed with the sincerity of John Wesley may be justly said of Dr. Moore:

"His luxury supreme
And his chief glory was the gospel theme."

He has been summoned away from the world at a comparatively early age, but by bright example and multifarious labors he has left behind him a record of his existence on the earth which will not soon be effaced.

We do not know that Dr. Moore ever published a book for the public, save in a little work, *Meditations on the Seasons*, which was published eight or nine years ago. This book we have reason to believe was better received in England than in this country, though it found favor here. Dr. Moore was a brother-in-law of the Hon. Daniel Agnew, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Pauperism in Washington.

A debate took place in Congress a few days ago, on the subject of the poor of the city of Washington. It resulted in the introduction of a bill by Senator Hamlin, appropriating thirty thousand dollars, to be distributed among the poor needing aid in the city of Washington and Georgetown, the President of Levy Court and General Howard. We have noticed that a good deal of dissatisfaction has been expressed with such an application of the national funds. Perhaps few of the independent citizens who visit "the city of magnificent distances" either for pleasure, or in the hope of profit or office, return to it there with cheerful recollections of the people who always live there. It may be we are jealous of the high privileges which they constantly enjoy in the proximity of the President, friends of Congressmen and other favored personages. It may be that we have been, while sojourners in the capital, too often reminded of the eastern proverb, "*it is ever dark under the lamp*," which, by interpretation, means that excessive nearness to the center of law and justice is as bad as excessive remoteness. From whatever cause, many people have left the impression that the city does not dealt out by Congress to their peculiar wards. With respect to the particular appropriation in question some facts were stated which ought to be generally known. We are informed that there are within the bounds of Washington and Georgetown some twelve to fifteen hundred manumitted slaves whose ages range from sixty to a hundred and fifteen years, and who are quite helpless and dependent. Besides these, there are from three to four thousand other paupers unable to provide for themselves. The burden of pauperism thus resting upon the people of the capital is too heavy for them to bear without assistance. They have a provident aid society and other associations for the relief of the destitute, and through their church organizations they give liberally, but the accumulation of